ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,131—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3950	500	W. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ARSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	3986	450	F. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5060	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th " SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	500	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTOR for Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 2nd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1-94, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 23, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old.
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, nd every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE,
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE VERY LATEST IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD!
THE PHOTORET
WATCH CAMERA.
AS THE WATCH IS TO THE CLOCK, SO IS THE PHOTORET TO THE CAMERA.

THE PHOTORET: in box, with a Copy of the Photoret Primer, or Instructions in Photography, and sufficient Films for 36 Pictures	Rs. 12 0
MAGIC FILM MAGAZINE: containing Films for 72 pictures as well as Receptacle for exposed Films	" 3 0
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PHOTORET POCKET DARK ROOM, a most ingenious contrivance, enabling the Operator to change Films and manipulate the Film Magazine in any place and in the strongest Sunshine.	" 5 0
COMPLETE OUTFIT AS ABOVE	" 20 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR

STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

170, Shaik Memon Street, near the Jooma Musjid. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Chemists and Druggists.

RIDING— "OUR SPECIALITE" AND SPORTING —BREECHES.

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE	From Rs. 22 0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades	" " 27 0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours	" " 13 0

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.
These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.
Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.
We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.
EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.
For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS.
[ESTABLISHED 1885.]
CAPITAL.....Rs. 10 LAKHS.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY & RAWULPINDI.

INTERIM SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.
HALF-YEAR ended 30TH JUNE, 1894.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 6,30,000 0 0	Cash	Rs. 5,21,477 8 4
Reserves and Rest	" 6,99,635 1 8	Government and other Authorised Securities	" 14,66,662 15 11
Deposits	" 79,94,419 15 0	Loans, Bills, Advances	" 76,54,923 4 6
Bankers' Balances	" 1,22,632 4 0	Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,33,245 1 11
Bills and Acceptances	" 4,60,947 14 0	Bills Contra, Sundries	" 2,61,636 15 2
Sundries	" 1,33,415 11 2		
Total Rs.	100,41,050 13 10	Total Rs.	1,00,41,050 13 10

Capital and Reserves are 21¼ per cent. of Deposits.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HEAD OFFICE, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,560 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARAC HEE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of CARGO per s. s. YORK, from NEW YORK, are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE.

The Steamer is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream, and Consignees are requested to send their Boats at once to receive their Goods.

All claims must be sent in to us and passed by the Captain before Departure of the Steamer, otherwise the same cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents for Captain & Owners, s. s. "York."
No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1894, at 5 P.M.

F. W. SHAW,
W. C. SYMES,
Joint Honry. Secretaries.

LOST.

NOTICE.—That on the Evening of 28th July, 1894, P. A. PEREIRA, Son of DOMINGOS ANTONIO PEREIRA, of Lower Mahim (Purbhadevie, House No. 336), LOST a BUNDLE of ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, relating to his Landed Properties, situate at Versovoha, in Zillah Thanna, and Receipt Books of Taxes, etc., between the Church of Salvacao and Dadar, New Bazaar. Any person or persons finding the same will be REWARDED on returning it to the Undersigned.

D. A. PEREIRA.

Lower Mahim, 30th July, 1894.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th April 1894, and the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors.

By Order,
F. W. GYMER,
Acting Secretary and Manager.

July 30th, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage :—1 Copy, 4 annas ; 2 Copies, 6 annas ; and above Two *free*.

Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum ; or
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL ;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 13,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND Equalising Fund having now for some time been formed out of Surplus Profits, to insure to Shareholders of the Bank a steady and unvarying Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon Capital, the BOARD PROPOSES to make these DISTRIBUTIONS QUARTERLY in future, instead of Half-yearly, so that in lieu of the Dividend being paid on the 1st February and 1st August, as heretofore, the Disbursements will take place on the 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, THE FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND being PAID on the 15TH OCTOBER, 1894. The Board trusts that this arrangement will meet with the approval of Shareholders.

Originality is not claimed for this proceedure. The Plan has been adopted by various Banking Institutions in England, as well as elsewhere, and appears to the Board calculated to meet the convenience of many who hold Shares in the Bank. The principle of the measure was recognized by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer when dealing with the payment of Interest on reduced Consols in 1888.

This change in the date for payment of future Dividends will in no way affect or interfere with the declared policy of the Board—to set aside yearly some portion of its earnings to increase the Reserves of the Bank,—whilst the Surplus Profits of the year's working will, as usual, continue to be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting in February of each year.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application ; Rs. 10, on allotment ; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business ; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and with progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 28th December last, speaks for itself :—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate prices of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
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GRAVY	SOUP	at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each.				
JULIENNE	"	"	"	"	"	"
KIDNEY	"	"	"	"	"	"
CONSOMME	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF PUREE	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOMATO	"	"	"	"	"	"
CRESSY	"	"	"	"	"	"
PALESTINE	"	"	"	"	"	"
VERMICELLI	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEEF TEA	"	"	"	"	"	"
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick)	"	"	"	"	"	"

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10.00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4¼ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

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SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

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ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS
POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Messrs. Fred. Abrie and Co., Ltd., Hornby Row, 4-30 p.m.

Lecture, Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, 8-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

John Conon High School vs. Proprietary High School, Cooperage.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arroyo entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Goalpara yesterday; the steamer Naderi left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.—A paper, entitled "The Genesis and Exodus of the Rupee, or a Visit to the Bombay Mint," will be read at the Grant Road Branch Lecture Hall, to-night, at 8-30 o'clock.

ONE OF THE PENALTIES OF FAME.—A correspondent writes:—"Will anybody do me the favour to say whether the famous cricketer Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghjee has come to India from England or not?"

THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The secretary of the Poor Boys' Seminary acknowledges, with thanks, an annual contribution from this year of Rs. 30 to the seminary from the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, will be made up, at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Jeevan Dhakya, aged thirteen years, a mill-hand, was, on Saturday, working in the Framji Petit Mills, at Mazagon, when he was accidentally drawn into the machinery, and was severely injured about the chest and right arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.—Mr. Raghunath Makund Engineer, of the firm of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, architects, is a candidate for the seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for Girgaum Ward, vacated by Mr. Meherjibhai Sethna. He is to be proposed by Mr. T. Drewit, and seconded by Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.

LOST AND FOUND—Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed, residing at Khetwady Main Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, the theft of a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 600, from his bedroom. While the police were making inquiries at the bungalow the watch and chain were found to have been concealed in the verandah by one of complainant's servants.

A HINDU SANITARY ENGINEER.—Mr. Gajanan M. Navalkar, of Messrs. Thos. Black and Co., sanitary engineers, Bombay, who has been to Scotland to study sanitary engineering sciences, has successfully passed the examination therein at Edinburgh. There were in all sixteen candidates, seven of whom were successful. We wish our citizen every success in his future career.

LITANY FOR ST. ANN'S AT BANDORA.—On Sunday, last, the litany for St. Ann's was sung and played by the St. Joseph's Band, in the school hall of St. Francis, at Sherly. The altar and hall were tastefully decorated, mostly with china and jubilee lanterns, natural and artificial flowers. One of the new reverend fathers from St. Andrews presided at the services. Mr. M. Flo Gonsalves, of Ranwas, was the president.

HINDU LECTURES.—A correspondent writes:—Brahmachari Nityanandaji, of the Ajmere Arya Samaj, has been lecturing on different subjects, which are most advantageous to the people. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, and Mr. Luxmidas Khimji have presided at various lectures. The Brahmachari seems to be well versed in Sanskrit, and argues from the standpoint of the Vedas. His lectures have been much appreciated by the public. He stays here for a few weeks more.

A DARING THIEF.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Tajamul Husain was charged by Inspector Merchant with theft, from a shop, of a gold earring, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Teokchand Warda. Complainant is a goldsmith, and keeps a shop at Mumbadevi. Accused went to his shop and taking the earring began to run away, but was arrested by a policeman on duty near the shop. Accused being an old offender was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Our Diva	Victor Roger.
Overture	Lestocq	Auber.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette's.
Largo	Xerxes	Handel.
Galop	Wirr-war	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED DHATURA-POISONING.—On the evening of the 27th instant, a Hindu woman, named Soondrabai, aged fifty-seven years, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from slight symptoms of dhatura-poisoning. The woman after admission into the hospital, stated that she bought some powder from one of the native quacks, who go about the town, and took some of it to relieve pains in her stomach. The woman was discharged from the hospital after having been detained for seven hours under treatment. She is unable to point out the man from whom she purchased the powder.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Ganga, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of Shripat Joshee, a labourer, residing at Kandawady. The deceased lived unhappily with her husband, who found fault with her about domestic affairs. On Friday last, the husband scolded her for not having cooked the food well. Deceased took this to heart and became gloomy. On Saturday she went to an opium vendor's shop, at Null Bazaar, and having purchased half-a-tola of opium, swallowed it. On the following morning, she was found to be drowsy, and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state. She never rallied, and died in the hospital in the afternoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PRESENTS TO THE NEW R. C. CHURCH AT BANDORA.—The Rev. Father P. E. Saldanha, vicar of the New Church of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," at Bandora, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following presents received for the above Church:—Monstrance and holy oils stock, silver-plated, by Mrs. Pasquina Mankee; ciborium silver, by Mrs. Andrina Misquita; sanctuary lamp, by Mr. John Hodges; hanging lamp, with three lights, by Mr. M. Gomes; hanging lamp with three lights, by Mrs. Angelina Fonseca; hanging globe lamp, by Mr. D. Menezes of Utan; hanging globe lamp, by Mr. N. B. Rodrigues; two pair shades, by B. V. G.; embroidered front cloth for high altar, by P. J. B.; white linen altar towel, by Mrs. Furtado; and Mass Book richly gilt by subscription. Any donations or presents for the Church will be received, with thanks, by the vicar and managing committee, who are much in need of aid.

DISHONEST BOARDERS.—Dowla Mooda, a labourer, residing at Kolsa Moholla, reported to the police, on the 15th instant, that a man, named Abba Luximon, who had formerly been a boarder in his house, arrived in Bombay from his native country, on the morning of the 13th instant, in company with a man, named Baba, and both of them put up in his house. In the afternoon he and his wife went out leaving the lodgers in the house. At 6 p.m., the wife returned, and found that three boxes had been forced open, and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 155-8, stolen, and the boarders missing. Inquiries were instituted, and the police ascertained that the accused had absconded to Poona. They was arrested there and brought back to Bombay on Sunday. The accused were, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, by Inspector Sanderson, with theft of the property. The case has been adjourned.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Inspector Butterfield, yesterday, charged Sulleman Adam, a professional burglar, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with breaking into the premises of Mrs. D'Cruz, a milliner, having her shop at Bellasis Road, with intent to commit theft. In the afternoon of the 27th instant, complainant looked the shop and went out. Accused took the opportunity of her absence to break open the lock on the door and force open a cupboard. He was scattering some articles on the floor with a view to pick out his booty, when complainant returned and had accused arrested red-handed. As he had been in jail several times before, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs.50, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment with hard labour. Sulleman was then charged, together with Ebrahimji Adamji, a notorious character, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 132, belonging to Sulleman Esmailji, a Borah, residing at Chimna Batcher Street. The facts of this case have already been reported. Both offenders were convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ROBBING A BEGGAR.—At the instance of Constable Mayers, Jamal Rahman, a Mahomedan, of notorious character, was, yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with committing highway robbery by forcibly taking away a cotton purse, containing five annas and four pies, from the person of a mendicant, named Oosman Rahman, residing at Doctor Street, Null Bazaar. About half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, complainant was going along Nagpada Road, when accused went to him, and having handed over to him a two-anna piece, asked him for the change. Complainaint took out his purse with the money and was about to open it, when accused snatched it away, and fled. The mendicant raised an alarm, and accused was arrested by a policeman at the corner of the street, with the purse in his possession. Accused admitted both the offence and a previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday morning, a horse attached to a dog-cart, which was being driven by Mr. R. S. McJohn, took fright and bolted down the Esplanade Road, and eventually ran against a tree, near the Elphinstone High School. Mr. McJohn and his two companions were thrown out of the carriage but fortunately escaped without serious injuries. The horse was not injured but the cart was considerably damaged.—At half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Lieutenant Creha, accompanied by Captain Hayman were driving away from the Bunder, in a dog-cart, when the carriage was run into by the coachman of Mr. Perozshah Merwanji, with the result that the dog-cart was turned over. Both occupants were thrown out, and each had his ankle sprained. The damage to Lieutenant Creha's turnout, is estimated at Rs. 600. Mr. Pherozshah's trap was also somewhat damaged. An inquiry regarding the cause of the collision has been instituted.—On Saturday morning, a horse attached to a carriage was being fitted with new headgear, at a shop, in Kalbadevie Road, when the animal took fright and bolted along the road and after having run past Carnac Road, entered into Abdul Rahman Street, where the carriage struck against the corner of a house, and the animal was brought to a stand. The carriage was damaged to the extent of Rs. 100, but the horse sustained no injury.

THE BOMBAY MARATHA RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A special general meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held, at the residence of Mr. R. B. Malap, J.P., Girgaum, on Sunday, Mr. N. M. Lokhande, J.P., (chairman) presiding. Among others present were: Messrs. Malap, B. B. Pitale, J.P., V. K. Wandekar, J.P., K. R. Korgawkar, B.A., LL.B., Gangadhar Devji, V. M. Walvekar, D. K. Dalvi, K. A. Keluskar, V. R. Bhawe, B.P. Nagvekar, S.V. Keer, A. A. Rane, T. S. Pawaskar, H. D. Pavgi, R. R. Gangnaik, and R. K. Dalvi. Mr. G. K. Dalvi, honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the general committee, which included the accounts of receipts and expenditure. The chairman proposed, Mr. Korgawkar, seconded, and it was carried "That the report of the general committee, just read, be adopted, and printed for the information of the subscribing public together with the account of this meeting." The meeting next proceeded to discuss the report of the sub-committee (appointed at the meeting of the 25th March to entertain and report on new petitions). After some discussion, in which Messrs. Pitale, Bhawe, Korgawkar, Gangadhar Devji, N. G. Powar, Walvekar, Keluskar, and G. Dalvi took part, it was moved by Mr. D. Dalvi, and seconded by Mr. Keer, "that the report of the sub-commitee be received with thanks." The motion was carried, only three gentlemen voting against the report so far as it recommended help to the relatives of some of the convicted persons in the late riots. The next resolution, viz., "that the committee be authorized to distribute Rs. 177 among the eleven petitioners recommended in their report," was proposed and seconded by Messrs. Keluskar and Gangadhar Devji, respectively, and passed, and on the motion of Mr. Korgawkar, seconded by Mr. Bhawe, the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight as far as regards the disposal of the balance of the fund.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming placed two Hindus, named Gannoo Gharoo and Ittoo Mahadoo, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the former on a charge of committing theft as a servant in respect of three valuable silk sarees, handkerchiefs and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 577, belonging to his master, Balkrishna Ratnapa, who resides at Dammer Lane, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and retaining a portion of the stolen property. On Saturday morning, complainant's grandmother Kassebai, found one of her silk sarees concealed behind one of the boxes in the house. Her suspicions having been aroused, she opened the cupboard, in which she kept her sarees and other wearing apparel, and discovered that two silk sarees were missing, in addition to the one found lyng behind the box. Complainant as well as the other members of the family made all the inquiries they could, but without success. On the following day, a complaint was made to Inspector Fleming, who at once proceeded to complainant's, house and arrested the servant Gannoo, on whom the suspicion rested, and on searching his box discovered several pieces of wearing appared, knives, forks, and sundry other articles, belonging to complainant. From further inquiries it was ascertained that some friendship existed between the first accused Gannoo and the seccad accused Ittoo, who, it was subsequently discovered, had been dismissed the service of the complainant. Inspector Fleming proceeded to the house of the latter accused, at Girgaum Road, and recovered the two remaining silk sarees from him. The first accused pleaded guilty, and stated that he committed the theft at the instigation of the second accused, who however, repudiated the statement, adding that he kept the two sarees with him not knowing that they were stolen. Both accused were convicted, and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE fourteenth and fifteenth silver spoon competition, scores counting in monsoon aggregate, took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 28th instant, and considering the very many other attractions in Bombay on Saturday afternoon there was a very fair attendance. The afternoon was delightfully fine, and the beautiful sea breeze blowing was most refreshing to enjoy, though rather fickle to the riflists, being somewhat gusty. The range notwithstanding the late heavy rains, was fairly dry, only a few rivulets crossing here and there, but with a little skilful manœuvring and a judicious selection of stepping stones all were safely crossed, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The next competition will take place, on Saturday next, the 4th of August (distances—700 and 800 yards), when it is hoped that all who can possibly attend will do so. The committee have now decided that in all *bona-fida* club competitions, if from two to six are present and fire, it shall be considered a spoon competition within the club rules. The committee hope to enter a club team to compete for the honour and glory match. Any member of the club wishing to be in the team should practice as much as possible during the next few weeks to enable a good selection to be made. The following are the scores:—

	Scores 500 yards.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28 a
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vol	28 b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	8 c
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	27
Lce-Corol J M Mason, Bo Vol rifles	27
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Lieut T W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr-sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	21
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt H Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol rifles	14

(a) Handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon.

	Scores 600 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29 a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27 b
Sergt W Fry, Bo Vol Rifles	26 c
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	25 d
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	24
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	22
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce-Cpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt H Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	8

(a) Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 4 points; (c) handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon; (d) handicapped 2 points.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 24th July 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 21st July 1894..	5,864,300
Balance to be remitted from 22nd July 1894 to 31st March 1895	11,135,700

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. KARANI & CO., BOOKSELLERS.

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE DAVAR AND OTHERS vs. PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHARWAR AND ANOTHER.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the defendants, Pestonjee Edaljee Dharwar and Sorabjee Kalkhosro Patuck, the liquidators of Messrs. J. B. Karani and Co., booksellers, printers, and publishers, now in voluntary liquidation, applied for a rule nisi requiring certain creditors and shareholders to show cause why the order made by his Lordship on the 19th instant should not be set aside. The order in question was made on the application of counsel on behalf of Hormusjee Rustomjee Davar, P. Muncherjee, Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, creditors, and Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, shareholders of the firm, and required the liquidators to be present in court on a certain date and give explanations which might be required from them regarding their conduct in connection with certain sales of property and goods made by them in their capacity as liquidators.

Mr. Lang, in support of his application, read an affidavit made by the liquidators, who said that they were duly appointed liquidators at a meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 23rd May, 1894. Immediately after their appointment, they commenced to examine the stock of the company with the consent of the Bank of Bombay, who were the mortgagees in possession of the stock, consisting of books, fancy goods, and stationery. On the 15th and 16th June last, they received two letters, written to them by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustomji and Kolah, at the instance of the petitioner, Hormusjee Rustomjee Davar, and other creditors and several shareholders of the company, whose names were not given in the letters. In the second of these letters, the sale made by the liquidators of the balance of the company's stock-in-trade was denounced as fraudulent and collusive, but that charge had not been repeated in the petition. On the 19th June last, the deponents caused a letter to be written to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kolah by their attorneys in reply to their said letters. On the 28th instant, they were informed by a letter, dated 19th idem, addressed to them respectively by the attorneys of the petitioners, that this court had made an order for examination into their conduct as liquidators in and about certain matters connected with the liquidation of the company, and that Thursday, the 2nd proximo, had been fixed for that purpose. No previous notice of the intention of the petitioners to present the petition or to make the said application was given to them, or either of them, nor had the petitioners filed any affidavit in support of their petition, or furnished to them copies thereof. On the 20th instant, their attorneys wrote to the attorneys of the petitioners, and offered to accept service of the order made by the court on the 19th instant. The order was served on the liquidators' attorneys on the 27th instant.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, and ordered stay of the proceedings in the mean time.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBJOINED is the directors' report of the company to be submitted, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 30th June, 1894, at the annual meeting, to be held on Saturday next, at 2 p.m.: "Your directors beg to submit this their eleventh annual report for the year ended 30th June last. The year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 25,716-4-8, which, with Rs. 822-13-9, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total profit of Rs. 26,539-2-5. Considering the unfavourable circumstances with which the year under report began, *viz.*, the carrying over of the stock of cotton bought at high prices, which ruled during the earlier part of 1893, which disadvantage was felt the more keenly for want of forward sales of yarn at relatively high prices—the dislocation of trade owing to the memorable but lamentable currency legislation of 26th June, 1893, and the deplorable riots of August last, the directors think that the result is satisfactory. The directors are pleased to announce that the agents have again this year, as in the last, given up a third of their commission, *viz.*, Rs. 18,017-9-3, which brings up the balance of profit available for disposal to Rs. 44,556-11-8. Your directors recommend its appropriation as follows:—To machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 20,000; to payment of a dividend at Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 24,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 556-11-8;—total, Rs. 44,556-11-8. One of your directors, Mr. Isaac Alcock, proceeded to England on leave in the month of January, 1894. Your directors are grieved to report the untimely death of Mr. Jeewandas Mooljee, the senior partner in the agents' firm. They beg to record their sense of the loss sustained by the company owing to the sad event. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharumsi, the present senior partner of the firm, has joined the board as ex-officio director. The stock on hand at the end of the year is, as usual, taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Shamarao Vithal retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores, stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 11,00,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor, and to fix his remuneration."

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday last, and resulted in a drawn game. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team went in first, and batted for more than two hours, declaring their innings closed at the fall of the seventh wicket for 112 runs. The Hindus went in rather late, and lost three wickets for 26 runs, but managed, at call of time, to rose for 50 runs with six wickets down, towards which Kirtikar contributed 12 and Banda 10. For Ralli Brothers B. Mistry played a capital 55 not out and Writer a splendid 12. Writer did good service with the leather, taking four wickets for 19 runs. The Hindus fielded remarkably well. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, b Banda	6
J Machliwalla, b Kale	2
Writer, c and b Banda	12
B Mistry, not out	55
L Machilwalla, c Chonkar, b Mahadev	8
E Nassif, b Jayakar	5
Davar, c Jayakar, b Chonkar	1
H J Walsh, b Kale	5
E D Shroff, not out	3
Extras	15
Total	112

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

Kirtikar, b Writer	12
Purshotam, run out	0
Banda, b b-w b Writer	10
Mahadev, b Writer	1
Chonkar, b Writer	0
Dhotre, c and b Davar	8
Kale, not out	7
Bhandare, not out	9
Extras	12
Total	50

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, Captain T. E. Gillett, entered port, on Sunday, from Karachi. She experienced strong monsoon and very high sea off the Sind and Cutch coasts.—The same Company's s. s. Huzara, Captain D. Macfadyen, came in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. She met with fine weather, and with heavy n.-w. swell on the Malabar coast.—The P. & O. Co's s. s Brindisi, Captain G. R. Wright, which arrived here, yesterday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, and moderate fine weather from Galle to Bombay.—The s. s. York, Captain J. W. Smith, which entered port yesterday, in journeying from New York, had moderate monsoon weather.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the report by the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th June:—There was a full demand for money throughout the half-year at rates ranging from 4 to 10 per cent. The Bank's average rate for demand loans was 7·425 per cent. The net profits at head office and branches amounts to Rs. 17,37,755-15-11, which, with Rs. 3,63,485-1-6, brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 21,01,241-1-5. This sum the directors disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax	10,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000 0 0
Ditto Gratuity and Pension Fund	1,00,000 0 0
Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	5,01,241 1 5
Total Rs.	21,01,241 1 5

During the half-year Mr. H. B. H. Turner and Mr. A. S. Gladstone resigned their seats as directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. C. E. Smyth, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., and Mr. W. B. Gladstone, of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

MR. ASQUITH has certified that the processes of tinning and enamelling hollow ware and cooking utensils are dangerous and injurious to health. Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, the right hon. gentleman has rescinded the order issued in December, 1882, affecting foundries in which brass mixing or brass casting is carried on.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL EXHIBITION IN CHILI.

IT has been decided to inaugurate, in September, 1894, at Santiago, the capital of Chili, a Mining and Metallurgical Exhibition, which, by order of the Government, will be organised and conducted by the board of directors of the National Mining Society of Chili. This enterprise is not intended, as might be thought, for the purpose of demonstrating the mining wealth of the country, which is already sufficiently well known, but rather to collect in an International Exhibition all the elements effectively contributing to the development of the mining industry, and more especially of metallurgy. With this end in view, every effort has been employed to prevent the imposition of irksome conditions on foreigners who may wish to take part in the exhibition. As may be seen from the prospectus, the exhibition will be composed of eight sections as follows:—(1) Motive Power, (2) Electricity, (3) Extraction Machinery, (4) Mechanical Preparation of Minerals, (5) Metallurgy, (6) Chemical Industries, (7) Statistics and Plans, and (8) Production of the working of Mines and Metallurgy. Foreign firms who desire to participate in the Exhibition should forward their applications for admission to the secretary of the special committee which, under the presidency of the Chilian Minister in France, has been formed in Paris, and whose office is at 25, Rue Marbœuf; or, application may be made through the Chilian Consul in their locality. The Chilian committee will defray the cost of sea and land transit, to and from Chili, of the machinery and other objects exhibited, as well as of the passage of the workmen who may be necessary to instal and take charge of the exhibits. The committee will also undertake the supply of the necessary motive power free of any charge to the exhibitors. A very favourable opportunity thus presents itself for Indian manufacturers to make known in Chili their various materials and inventions, suited to the requirements of the industry already developed in that country, as also to the industries that may be ripe for future development. It should be borne in mind that Chili is a country most rich in raw material, and the mining product has already reached a very considerable amount. The actual annual exports of copper already reach 20,000 tons, silver 160,000 kilogrammes, gold 500 kilogrammes, and nitrates 20,000,000 quintals. The working of coal mines is in course of considerable development, and there is every prospect of a great future on the Pacific Coast for this industry. Further information on the subject of this exhibition will be gladly supplied by the secretary of the special committee of the Chilian Mining Exhibition, 25, Rue Marbœuf, Paris, or the Consul for Chili in Bombay, Mr. Otto Schiller, No. 8 Esplanade Road.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 28.

Carleton, Lieut, Bo, The King's Own Regt, on leave, from England.
Fair, Lieut, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Hill, Lieut, Bengal, 11th Infy, on leave, from Bellary.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdt Deolali, from leave, from England.
Bouring, Capt, Bengal, 17th B I, from leave, from England.
Yule, Lt-Col, Bengal, R S Fusirs, en route home, from Shillotte.
Arbuthnot, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, from furlough, from England.

JULY 29.

Cox, Capt, Ms, D A A G, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—JULY 27.

Elletson, Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on medical certificate, to England.

JULY 29.

Arbuthnot, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, to rejoin, to Hyderabad.
Carleton, Lieut, Bo, The King's Own Regt, on leave, to Nusserabad.
Fair, Lieut, Bo, R E, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Bouring, Capt, 17th B I, to rejoin, to Agra.

JULY 30.

Davidson, Lieut, Bengal, 13th Infy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place on Friday next:—
Fort Head Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters
At 8-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st July, 1894.

The following Drills, &c. will be held as stated below:—
1. Town Hall.—At 9 p.m., on Wednesday, 1st August, Bayonet Exercise and Lecture by the Adjutant in the theory of musketry.
2. Revolver Range in the lines of the 22nd Bombay Infantry near Crawford Market.—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 3rd August—Revolver Practice for Officers and Serjeants. Revolver Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates—6 annas for 12 rounds.
3. St. Marys College, Byculla.—At 7 a.m., on Saturday, 4th August—Physical Drill for Cadets.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Sahob Bhatker vs Rahabai and others—Nanu and H.
533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
438-92—Daphtary and P—Hajee Essackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Buar—Khunderao M.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

178-91—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.
71-93—Daphtary and F—Vazrabai widow and another vs Hora Gulam Hussein Hydcrally—Fardunjee P Parvi.
616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchubai Balgowun—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangir D—for Pauper Rutanbai vs Jamsetjee Feerozshaw and others—In person—Khunderao and M.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A.
485-93—Bicknell, M and M—Carrimbhoy Ebram and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O.
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanjee and others vs Khooshal Tullockchand—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

268-94—Payne G and S—Adeychand Nuthoo vs Antonia Rafaera de Castro—M L Shroff—Part heard.
293-94—Bhaishunker and K—Laksmidas Khimjee vs Dewcaram Kaya—Part heard.
129-94—Pestonjee R and K—Gokuldas Macconjee vs Vassonjee Jairam and another—Brown and M.
153-94—Mulljee and R—Eldjee Oomersey and others vs Sardarmal Tejmal and another—Tyebjee D P and C.
250-94—Payne G and S—Cullianjee Ruttonjee vs Narrondas Purmanand.
278-94—Nanu and H—Mahomedali Lukmanjee and others vs Brazial Vishwambhardas and others—Chitnis M and M.
330-94—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Joseph Isaac Harari—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

95-94—Ardesir H and D—Ardesir Framjee and others vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody—Edgelow and G.
22-94—J C Cama for pauper—Rahabai vs Fatmabai and another—Framjee and M.
87-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Jewram Baldeo vs Toolsidas Premchand—Mattubhai and J.
63-94—Edgelow and G—Mavand Ramchandra and others vs Anandrao Bhasker and other—Khunderao M.
28-94—Framjee and M—Damodher Gokaldas and another vs Khimji Jairam and others—Crawford Burder and Co.
623-92—Muttubhai and J—Balji Gannatrao Dhairyawan vs Eknath Hamaji and others—Little S N and B.
153-91—Bhaishanker and K—Raoji Purshram Acharya and others vs Keshow Khushaba Acharya and other—Craigie L and O—Bhaishanker and K—In person and K J Mantri.
282-91—Craigie L and O—Khashau Kushaba Acharya vs Purshram Khushaba Acharya—Bhaishanker and K.
210-91—Bhaishanker and K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Goculdas Sobhanmal and others—Ardesir H and D.
40-91—In person—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhoy.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Muljee and R—Part heard.
427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
344-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hussanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Jugganath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.
77-94—Nanu and H—Mehrjibhoy Rustomjee Khara vs Tribhowandas Harakchand—Crawford, Burder and Co.
307-93—Bhaishanker and K—Rammarayen Nathooram vs Mungaldas Candas and another Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampertab Sumruthral and another—Payne G and S.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	60	0	47	63	48	18	42	95
Monday, July 30th	0	78	0	15	0	18	0	3
Total	60	78	47	81	48	36	42	98
Total fall to July 30th, 1893	51	86	43	13	46	76	43	44
Total fall to July 30th, 1892	42	42	34	51	36	26	37	3

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anem

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to—November and have received every attention. The Food was of excellent quality and plenty of it The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

REUTER tardily wires that the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on Friday last was 2,420,000 bales, or, 100,000 bales less than at the end of the previous week; and that of East Indian Cotton 16,000 bales less, at 237,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London remained at 7,000 bales. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom (queried) was 3,610,000 quarters compared with 2,710,000 quarters on the previous Friday; but the former figures await correction. The above information was omitted from Reuter's messages of Friday, all other latest telegraphic news having been misstated in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	7,65,268
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	7,38,928
Other Deposits	"	"	1,105,759
Government Securities	Dec.	"	770,356
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	670,727
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	"	"	203,859
Balances with other Banks	"	"	59,891
Cash.....	Inc.	"	2,947,924

Money was in but moderate demand during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day; and as might have been expected from the dull state of business generally, intensified by the lately prevailing state of the weather, all the items in the Return which go to indicate the potition of the trade demand for Money show a falling off in that direction, Private Deposits having increased considerably, while in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a material and small diminution, respectively, the aggregate decrease in trade requirements having been 19¾ lakhs. The Cash Balance, which, at 212¼ lakhs, showed an increase of 29¼ lakhs since the previous Saturday was further assisted by the realizations of Government Securities to the extent of 70¾ lakhs in addition to Public Deposits, to about the same extent, at the Bank's branches having been rather more than counterbalacced by withdrawals at the head office.

COTTON has been quiet in tone, with but little doing in either direction; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 300 Miraj, at Rs. 174; and 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 172; while the Mills have taken 500 bales, made up of 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 156; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 168; Nugger, at Rs. 165; and Julgaum, at Rs. 168½ per candy.

The position of the Cotton crop, according to the official telegraphic reports from the districts to hand this morning, was about the same as in the middle of last week, the rainfall, meantime having been light, not reaching an inch in any district excepting Cawnpore in the Bengal, and Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle. The previous heavy rain, however, had necessitated partial re-sowing in the Broach and Dhollera circles, and this was going on, the proportion of the Bhownugger crop to be re-sowed being estimated at 50 per cent.; while more rain was needed at Agra and Cawnpore in the Bengal circle; but throughout the Oomra circle, except at Barsee, where the absence of rain was causing anxiety, the plants were flourishing, and at Oomrawattee itself they could scarcely look better than they did this morning.

WHEAT remains quiet, with a small export business passing but prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	350	bales.
Wheat.....	3,604	cwts.
Linseed	1,570	"
Rapeseed	3,502	"
Groundnuts	1,545	"
Rice	640	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount was placed; but there having been no enquiry for Bank Paper in any position, and Gold again being in the market, rates hardened 1-32 to 1-16d. for three months' sight Merchant's Bills, at which we heard of a few more being placed. For Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 0 15-16d. ready, and 1s. 0 31-32d. forward, we have heard of no enquiry. Rates at Calcutta opened the same as here; but, later on, 1-32d. higher was also quoted there, making them the same as those ruling here, at which we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1-37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the monthly settling day for July, the market has been active, early business having been done in Fours at 103 5-16, and subsequently at 103 1-16 in a weak market. The latter was the closing price for Money; with the August amount quoted at 102 13-16; and 3½ per Cents at 102, nominal.

SHARES remain very quiet, but quotations generally are unaltered, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 20 in Maneckji Petit Mill Scrip; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 in Coorla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera.....	3 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	101 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	28¾

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Persia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles, on the 27th instant.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne, having left Karachi, on Monday (the 30th instant), at 2 p.m., is expected here, on Wednesday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, Perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Foochow, Hongkong, Macao, and Shanghai, which are reached by Cable.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	32 a.m.	...	28
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	47	...	1
" Karachi.....	...	29	...	3
" Madras.....	...	34	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—WATKINS—July 9, at All Saints', Rainsford, John Marshall, Manager of the Metropolitan Bank, Cardiff Docks, to Mary Macdonald (Lillie), widow of Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, Solicitor, Calcutta.

POULTON—CROOKES—July 9, at Kingston-on-Thames, Thomas Hill Mortimer, younger son of Major-Gen H B A Poulton, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George William Crookes.

PRICE—RYAN—July 7, at St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, Harold Bertram, younger son of William Ramsden Price, of East Grinstead, to Rosa Margaret, daughter of the late Jeremiah Ryan, of the Wynaad and of Sivagunga, Madras Presidency.

RITCHIE—CAMPBELL—July 5, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward William Hammond, son of H N Ritchie, Esq, of Thorpe, Surrey, to Lucy Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Col Herbert Lowe Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry (Hodson's Horse), and Mrs H Campbell, of 53, Prince's-square, W.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRISTISON—July 10, at Cinnamara, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of Alex Christison, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—July 23, at Cooner, the infant son of Mr and Mrs H S Alexander, 16th M. I.

DE VERINNE—July 22, at Calcutta, Mary Aline De Verinne, wife of John De Verinne, of Moreiganj, aged 57.

JAGANNADHAM—July 27, at Waltair, Miss Jagannadham, LRCP, late House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, Bombay, and Daughter of the Rev P Jagannadham, London Mission, Vizagapatam, aged 30 years, 1 month and 23 days.

JOHNSON—July 14, at Fatehgarh, Isabella Dinning, wife of Mr J Y Johnson, C M E, Gun Carriage Factory, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1894.

LIKE the Scotch Minister who in his wide benevolence offered a prayer even for the "puir de'il," so to-day we are going to say a word even on account of the English official—not indeed in the way of praise, but only in correction of what seems to us to be serious misapprehensions concerning him on the part of the Native Press. We might take as a test on the subject the following passage from the *Mahratta*:—"It is the fate of every Government to be misled in judging of the merits of a case when it relies for its information upon subordinate officials, who, like itself, are neither in touch with the people, nor have any intimate knowledge of the currents of thought and feeling that run under the surface of a foreign people." This will serve at least to remind readers of the Native newspapers of three very prevalent habits, namely, (1) that of denouncing Government for adopting the views of its subordinates; (2) that of assuming that the tenor of all official reports is usually of one character, and (3) of assuming further that official reports convey purely English ideas. We think, on the contrary, that the following propositions may be safely laid down: (1) that there would be just ground of reproach against the English administration if it were found that Government usually rejected the conclusions arrived at by its subordinates; (2) that there is usually a large diversity among the opinions formed by officials upon any important question; and (3) that official opinion is largely native opinion. We will say a few words under each head, reversing the order, so as to begin at the beginning of the scheme of administration. It is ever to be remembered in considering Indian questions that India is essentially a country of villages, and not of towns. The town population is probably better educated, and makes itself much more conspicuous, but in quantity it is small, and India substantially consists of agricultural villages. And again each village, though it may contain very different classes, and even different races, is a coherent whole; indeed, it is a commonplace to observe that what is called the "village system" has survived changes of dynasty and dominion through thousands of years.

Now, officialism begins in the villages, and there is an unbroken chain of authority from the village officers up to the Governor-General in Council. Official reports are in their earliest stages purely native; it is not till they have passed through the office of the mamlatdar (or other officer of similar rank), that any English element comes in at all. And even then, and long after, they continue to be much moulded by native opinion; for what an English official can actually see with his own eyes can be but a very small part of what he has to report on. This fact, too, is occasionally recognised by Indian papers themselves, notwithstanding the assumption to the contrary, which they so frequently make. For example, the *Bombay Samachar* tells us that "European officials appointed to high posts and drawing large salaries have to depend for a long time on the guidance of their experienced Native subordinates"; and the *Gujarat Darpan* less amiably observes that "the fair-skinned officers with the appendage of Indian Civil Service at their back depend only on their clerks and underlings for popular information." But it will perhaps be urged that a Native official is not to be counted as a true Native, that he is, in the terms of the *Pratod*, "sold to the Government, and no assistance is to be expected from him." But the plea does not seem to us to be a sound one. The Hindu family system is against it. The Hindu official cannot separate himself from his non-official relatives. His interests are one with theirs, and his very salary often goes into a common stock with their profits or earnings. His services are indeed sold to Government, but not the man himself. He is, on the one hand, in touch with the people—nay, he is one of them, and has "an intimate knowledge of the currents of thought and feeling" that run under the surface of their outward lives, and he is, on the other, bound and interested, and in a position to give Government all necessary information as to popular thought and feeling. Or, to take a concrete example, will anyone contend that an able officer like the late Mr. Shanker Pandurang Pandit did not many and many a time through his long service carry his opinions indirectly or directly to Government? Or, that his were not genuine Native opinions? No. Let the *Gujarat Darpan* call such officers underlings or the *Pratod* say they are sold to Government, but we maintain that they have the power and opportunity of furnishing Government with full information as to the feelings and wishes of their caste-follows.

Nor should it be forgotten that, besides the regular servants of Government, many Native gentlemen, who are primarily private citizens, come into close contact with English officials upon local or municipal boards and less official ways, and to have the opportunity of communicating genuine popular opinion. Secondly, we feel assured that there is no such general concurrence in opinion on the part of high officials as Indian newspapers suppose. Judging by such reports as are from time to time made public in blue-books, proceedings of commissions, and so forth, we imagine that Government has usually a somewhat wide field of opinion, from which to make its selection or draw its own conclusions. The Indian papers are sometimes inclined to write of "Bombay Castle" much in the same way that some Irish papers write of "Dublin Castle." But the complaints are diametrically opposite. The Irish complaint is that the opinions which guide the administration all come from the Castle; the Indian, that they are sent to the Castle. In the one case, a sameness of opinion is possible; in the other, it is well nigh impossible. Thirdly, as the Board, called Government, is the head of a long chain of subordinate administrators, and as it is partly composed of men who have passed through the lower grades, a certain continuity of thought and action is as natural as, on all grounds, it is desirable. It would, indeed, justly be a matter of reproach if no such continuity were observable, and the highest authority—that most removed from the people—were found to be ever breaking away from the course of action suggested by those below it, and adopting a course, not based on experience of the people, but on some principle or opinion from outside. But the reproach, which is in fact so often made, may, we think, be cheerfully borne. There is an elaborate system, partly Indian, partly English, which is so devised as to afford ample channels at every level from the lowest to the highest for the communication to the Government of the views and wishes of the people. Of course, no political machinery is perfect, and, besides this, there is a natural reserve on the part of the Indian people towards the English rulers. Of this latter factor the newspapers usually say nothing. Again, besides the official channels, there is the Native press, which, as we have urged before, has it in its own hands to make itself a power in the land. On the whole, though no doubt individual officers here and there may be deficient in sympathy, and may so fail to gather all the information they should, yet the system by which Government depends mainly upon its own subordinates for information seems to us to be a sound one, and where it fails the fault is not necessarily either in it or in the English officials.

JUDICIAL work in the Central Provinces is still very much in arrears, and it is a matter of regret to the Chief Commissioner that owing to administrative and financial exigencies, he has been unable as yet to avail himself of the sanction received from the Government of India at the close of last year to the appointment of an additional judicial assistant. And the outlook is such that the Chief Commissioner appears to be in despair. The number of suits instituted during the past official year, just reported upon, is from a hundred and one thousand to a hundred and three thousand. This after a decline from six years, at the end of which the number had fallen from a hundred and twelve to ninety five-thousand. This fluctuation the Chief Commissioner might be expected to explain. But he does not, observing that he doubts whether there is much advantage in attempting annual explanation of the increases or decreases of civil litigation. It is affected primarily, he says, by causes that act slowly and gradually—the increase of population, the development of the country, the extension of railways and communications, the growth of trade, the multiplication of factories and industries. There are also drifts of social movement that so operate, sometimes over long, sometimes over short, periods of years, such as are the transfer of landed property to moneylending classes, or the disuse by the people of antiquated agencies of violence or superstition for the recovery of debts. These more or less permanent factors are supplemented and intersected by temporary and local influences—the state of the harvests, changes in the course of trade, a revision of settlements, and even the personal qualities of judges. Though the Chief Commissioner says that the principal cause of these fluctuations is the increase of population, the Judicial Commissioner has his own views as to the effects of harvests, but remarks that it is hardly possible to work out the influence of one particular harvest on one particular calendar year. A failure of crops, he admits, increases indebtedness, and, ultimately, the number of civil suits. But the seasons that lead to new debts are bad for recovery of old ones, and the effects of the harvests on the season's crop of litigation are often more intricate than appears upon the surface. To deal with the vast number of cases the administration of the Central Provinces boasts only some two hundred courts. Of these the Judicial Commissioner presides over one, four are conducted by Commissioners, four by judicial assistants, and the remainder by a corps of deputies, civil judges, tehsildars, munsiffs, and naib-tehsildars. All these gentlemen work quite as well as is expected of them, and the Judicial Commissioner remarks that it is satisfactory that there is an improvement in the number of hearings, which is more important than the length of durations. No doubt, he adds, press of work and frequent changes of officers contribute in no small degree to delay, but in many of the most busy courts an improvement in the matter of duration might, without difficulty, be effected if judges would only observe one or two important points in the conduct of cases. In many instances, he admonishes them, cases are adjourned for no good reason, merely perhaps because a party or his pleader would like another day fixed, because of a domestic event or a professional engagement, or to get better advice, or obtain further instructions, and so forth. Too often cases are adjourned again and again, merely for judgment. Sufficient time is not always allowed for service of process, and the attendance of parties or witnesses. Faults of this kind are being constantly pointed out to the subordinate judges, but, says he, it rests with Deputy Commissioners to maintain a continuous and watchful supervision. There is more, it appears, in the complaints of frequent transfers than appears, and they are much regretted both by the Judicial and Chief Commissioners. The latter is forced to confess that the inconvenience caused by these transfers, though unavoidable, is general to the whole administration, but he has reason to believe that it will be less frequently necessitated during the current year.

ENCOURAGED possibly, though he is no novice in public speaking, by the success of his speech, a fortnight ago, in the House of Lords, the ex-Viceroy will allow his voice to be heard in the same assembly very shortly against the recent favouritism shown to Lancashire at the expense of India's interests. His intervention cannot fail to give satisfaction throughout the Peninsula. The terms of Lord Lansdowne's notice are as follows:—"To inquire whether it is still the intention of her Majesty's Government to prohibit the Government of India from extending the import duties levied under the Tariff Act of 1894 to cotton goods, and to call attention to the discussions upon this subject in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General." By the way, people are asking what is to be done for Lord Lansdowne in recognition of his services as a Governor-General of India. It seems that the practice of giving the returning Viceroy a step in the peerage is departed from when he happens to be a Marquis. When Lord Ripon returned from the East, it was expected in some quarters that he would blossom into a wearer of the strawberry leaves, but he remains a Marquis.

PRIVATE letters received from Uganda again make it appear very doubtful whether the King is really loyal to the representatives of the English Government there. Mwanga, who has been everything by turns, and nothing long, is said to have been most desirous that the expedition of Colonel Colville against Kabba Rega should prove a failure; and although he could not do much himself to bring about that result he endeavoured to foment dissensions between the Protestants and the Catholics. This is not the first time that Mwanga has sown seeds of discord. In the present instance it seems that the King regards Kabba Rega as the last representative of the old state of things—of that absolute power which King Mtesa had; and, although, subdued himself, he did not want to see Kabba Rega brought down by Europeans. When settled government is established in Uganda, the King will doubtless find it to his own interest to be straightforward in his dealing with the British representatives. But at present he is a perpetual menace to the peace of the country.

AMONG those who have accepted the position of Honorary President of the Tropical Section of the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, we learn, is Miss Florence Nightingale, who the other day received Surgeon-Major Duke, President of the Section, and evinced a lively interest in hearing about the arrangements. Although the number of delegates appointed by public bodies in India is up to the present a little disappointing, the prospect, generally, of the Section are very encouraging, and much better than could have been anticipated considering the many difficulties to be encountered and the distance separating the various tropical countries from the scene of the Congress.

THE meteorology of the month just concluding has been remarkable in several respects. As a rule, monsoon currents are steadiest in July, and storms are the exception rather than the rule. Four cyclonic storms have crossed Northern India during the past four weeks. This is not only the largest number on record, but the storms have exhibited the greatest possible variety of feature. The storms all originated in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and were maintained chiefly by the Bay current until they passed some little distance inland, when it withdrew to initiate and start on its career the next storm. When the Bengal current withdrew from the task of maintaining each storm, the Bombay current stepped in and carried on the work even more vigorously than the Bengal current. It was the third of the series that roused the Bombay current to such vigorous action, and the cyclonic downpours in its progress accumulated into excessive floods in the Tapti, Nerbudda, Mahi, and Sabarmati. It also passed into Sind, near Karachi. The Bombay authorities tried to pass it across the Cutch coast, but this appears to be opposed to fact as well as to previous experience. The fourth storm was fully formed when the previous one was filling up, and is now advancing along the southern edge of the Gangetic Plain! but rainfall is occurring almost entirely to the west and south, and hence Behar and the North-West Provinces are obtaining little or no rain, although the storm under ordinary conditions would have given a general and satisfactory downpour where it is now more or less wanted.

M. DECLE, the young and wealthy son of a French distiller, who made a plucky 7,000 miles' journey from Cape Town to Uganda and Unyoro, and thence home via Mombasa, at the instance of the French Government, has been again interviewed by Reuter, and adheres to his original opinion that the English have given an excellent account of themselves in Africa, and that British officers are first-rate fellows. As to Matabeleland, Lo Ben's territory and the Tati concessions are "the finest agricultural and cattle-raising districts in South Africa," and the "unavoidable war" was carried through "admirably, rapidly, and heroically." M. Decle was much impressed with the work Commissioner Johnston is doing, and, when he got farther North, with Major Roddy Owen's "pluck and gallantry." Like every "man who has been there," M. Decle is strong upon the necessity of retaining Unyoro. He considers that the retention of Uganda "is entirely due to Captain Lugard," and—an opinion particularly interesting in view of the fact that the traveller is probably a Catholic—believes that "the war he had to wage against the Catholic natives was necessary." The only white people M. Decle complains of are the Germans. Their hinterland struck him as being "the most desolate, useless, and unpromising part of Africa" he had seen, and at the L

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN COREA.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 29.

The Japanese troops attacked the Chinese at Asan, on the 27th instant, but no details of the fighting have been received at present.

The Japanese Government has called out the army and navy reserves.

The Chinese residents are leaving Japan.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

JULY 30.

Further particulars received of the sinking of the Chinese transport state that the vessel was destroyed by a torpedo from the Japanese warship. Fifteen hundred Chinese perished, and several foreigners who were on board the transport, were shot during the engagement or drowned with the Chinese.

THE EFFLUX OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The heavy efflux of gold from the United States continues.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

A TELEGRAPH MASTER WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

News from Ujjain, Central India, states that Mr. Brookes, Telegraph Master of Ujjain, was severely wounded on Saturday by a sword cut. While sitting in his office a Mahomedan, an ex-sepoy of the State, walked into the office, and hit Mr. Brookes on the head with a sword. Then he ran away into the city, where he was captured without trouble. The reason for the outrage is not yet known.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Cholera in an epidemic form has broken out here. A large number are attacked with fatal results. Several deaths occurred amongst the men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who go out into the cholera camp to-morrow.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

His Excellency the Governor will make a tour through the Bombay Presidency in the autumn, and will reach Lahore to attend the Viceregal durbar, on Saturday, November 24. His Excellency will leave Lahore on December 2, for Karachi, whence he returns to Bombay. His Excellency's entire staff will go with him, possibly, Lady Harris too.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Lord Hawke is not bringing any team to India this year.

CRICKET: GANESHKIND] VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

Ganeshkind played the Poona Gymkhana, to-day, at Ganeshkind. Poona won after a most interesting game. Ganeshkind went in first, making 218 runs. His Excellency Lord Harris and Captain Poore played remarkably well. Sharpe not playing, a puttawala was substituted. In the short time left, the Poona team made 220, thus winning the game. Dr. Trask and Usborne played well, and Stockdale bowled in good style. The scores are :—

GANESHKIND.
1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Vincent, b Hancock	45
Colonel Harris, b Deas	2
Captain Poore, b Deas	39
Dr Martin, st Usborne, b Hancock	46
Captain Cox, b Hancock	0
Sergeant Elliott, c Wilkins, b Stockdale	21
Heaton, b Stockdale	24
Captain Gabb, b Stockdale	9
Corporal Herron, not out	11
Ganoo (puttawala), b Stockdale	7
Corporal Phillips, c Cates, b Stockdale	9
Extras	14
Total	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	122	53	9	5
* Deas	150	62	9	2
Cates	30	23	0	0
Holbrooke	40	14	3	0
Hancock	90	52	4	3

* Bowled one wide and one no-ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.
1st innings.

Dr Trask, c and b Elliott	56
Hancock, b Elliott	34
Wilkins, b Heaton	7
Cates, b Ganoo	25
Usborne, b Ganoo	40
Pottinger, c Lord Harris, b Colonel Harris	0
Stockdale, c Poore, b Colonel Harris	20
Deas, not out	22
Vincent, not out	5
Dr Wyatt, Holbrook } did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lord Harris	55	32	1	0
Colonel Harris	95	57	2	2
Heaton	55	36	1	1
Elliott	45	53	0	2
Ganu Ramjee	35	31	1	2

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

It is reported that an attempted murder took place, this morning, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between Lanowli and Poona, by a Parsee, named Perozshah Ruttonji, twenty years of age, upon Jehangir Naoroji, a Parsee merchant. Accussed had a second-class ticket from Bombay to Lanowli, where he got out. Entering the other Parsee's carriage, he tried to stifle the merchant with chloroform, but the latter awoke, and a struggle ensued, when the accused threw the bottle out of the window, and attacked Jehangir with a pocket knife, wounding him and also cutting himself. On the train reaching Talegaon accused was arrested, and brought to Poona, where both the men were taken to the Sassoon Hospital. Accused admits six years' previous imprisonment for theft, and was only released last month. He will be brought before the magistrate to-day.

LATER.

From later information it appears that the struggle between the Parsee merchant and his assailant was a very severe one. The chloroform, which accused said he had purchased from a native firm in Bombay, was thrown over Naorojee's face, in his attempts to anæsthise him. Mr. Naorojee was badly cut in the hands by the accused, whilst wresting the knife from him. His hand was stitched up in the hospital. Accused will be again brought up to-morrow.

A SPECIAL OFFICER FOR KURRAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the proposal for the creation of a permanent appointment of a special officer in Kurram on a salary of Rs. 1,100 per mensem, plus language allowance when admissible under the rules.

LEAVE.

Captain Bentinck, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Viceroy, has been granted four months' leave to proceed to England, and will leave Simla on Saturday next.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

At Karachi, according to present plans, his Excellency the Viceroy, on his arrival, will receive addresses from the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It is now officially announced that the meeting of the Legislative Council, which was fixed for Thursday, the 2nd proximo, will be held, by the order of his Excellency the Viceroy, on Thursday, the 16th idem.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

CYCLING AMATEURS.

"IXION, Ixion, Ixion on the wheel." Such, as near as I can recall them, are the words which a modern playwright has put into the mouth of Queen Niobe, whose statue has been kindled into life by the agency of electricity, when she, for the first time, sees a cyclist. And it is a natural exclamation for an ancient Greek when she beholds a man bound to a wheel which appears to be ever revolving. To us who regard cyclists as no greater curiosities than blackberries the spectacle cannot be astounding. But we have most of us read of the Chinese, who look upon adventurous wheelmen dashing through their vast empire as evil-spirits or flying-devils. The cycle of to-day is a wonderful machine truly, especially when we consider what marvellous feats have been accomplished on this steel-steed. We have now several of the finest riders that the world has ever seen both on the road and the path, and I purpose gossiping in my own fashion about half-a-dozen of them and their performances in the saddle. I have selected Mills, Shorland, Carlisle, Zimmerman, Harris, and Stroud, as six representative pedal-pushers. There may be others more entitled to such immortality as I can bestow upon them, but I fancy that this half-dozen may be taken as fair samples of road and racing record smashers. I trust I am employing correct phraseology. When I use the word smashers it is not in the sense of smashing machines, but with the idea of conveying that they are veritable Mercurys, that they smash records, and almost appear to annihilate space. We are apt nowadays to glibly talk about railway trains travelling at the rate of a mile a minute. As a matter of fact, it is rare that our fastest expresses make such times. It is, in my opinion, far more astonishing to know that a man on wheels can compass a mile in 1min. 56secs. The strength, lightness, and capacity of cycles today are only surpassed by the speed, stamina, and build of most of our great riders. However, my task rather concerns cyclists than cycling.

G. P. MILLS.

One of the ablest, pluckiest, and most persevering pedallers who ever jumped into a saddle is George Pilkington Mills, of the Anfield Club, Liverpool. The name of Mills will ever be associated with a series of very celebrated rides from Land's End to John o' Groat's house, generally referred to by the cognoscenti as the End to End course. Mills, who is 27 years of age, is not a cyclist who has been boomed and paragraphed into a celebrity. Nor has he won his position by his geniality and bonhomie. Not that he is surly and sour; by no means. Mills is not and never has been a great talker, or a man who flatters other riders with a motive. No, George Pilkington Mills has made his reputation by deeds—the surest foundation to maintain a good name. What I wish to enforce about Mills is that he has never been the man to gain fame on the cheap. "George" is above the middle height. He has a face in which there is plenty of the bulldog's best qualities. He looks all determination, not to say devil and muscle. He is engaged as designer by Messrs. Humber and Co., Limited, in their cycle works at Beeston, near Nottingham. He loves riding for its own sake, and is always more or less fit, for he takes plenty of exercise, and is very useful with a knife and fork. On his long road journeys his diet consists chiefly of rice pudding, bread and milk, bananas, and an occasional dose of essence of beef juice, which he generally carries with him in a little bottle. In 1885, when Mills was about 18, he set about the business of making pace for his friend Lawrence Fletcher, and, as a matter of fact, rode with him in the greater part of a journey from Land's End to Groat's. Next year—1886—"Georgie" had some time to spare, and he determined to ride from End to End—861 miles—to see if he could lower the record which had been wrested from Lawrence Fletcher by that old war horse, Tom Marriott, of the original firm of Humber, Marriott, and Cooper. Starting from Land's End at midnight, on July 4, and bestriding a 54-inch ordinary, Mills went through to Groat's with only six hours' sleep. He reduced Marriott's 6 days 8 hours 35 minutes to 5 days 1 hour 54 minutes, or a clear gain of 1 day 6 hours 45 minutes. This was done at the first time of asking on his own account. And be it understood that this record for an ordinary bicycle has never been lowered. So he regained the record for the Anfield Club, of which he is so proud. Not content with this achievement, between August 15 and 21 (next month), he steered a Biston-Cripper tricycle over this long course in 5 days 10 hours, which surpassed all previous efforts by 30 hours. In the autumn of 1891, Mills took another class of machine over the route. Having cut the figures with a bicycle and tricycle, he started with a safety, and on a dwarf machine accomplished 4 days 11 hours 17 minutes. In this journey Mills endeavoured to do without sleep at all, and after a trying time was so overcome with fatigue that when within four miles of his destination he lay down by the roadside. He was taken to a crofter's hut, and slept for seven hours. On waking comparatively fresh he completed his journey, and still left formidable figures. Next year, however, between August 15-18 (1892), Lawrence Fletcher on a safety did 3 days 23hrs. 55mins.—which was the first journey under four days. Mills, unable to allow the record to stand in anyone else's name, having recovered from a severe attack of influenza in 1892, determined in the winter to "go" for Fletcher's figures. On a pneumatic-tyred tricycle, weighing only 37lbs., including gear case and lamp, he sped on like the whirlwind. With a favouring breeze behind him he covered 570 miles, or all the way to Edinburgh, before resting. Then he pressed forward, and June, 1893, witnessed his completion of the task in 3 days 16hrs. 47secs. This remained intact until a few weeks ago, when R. H. Carlisle, on a pneumatic-tyred safety, got through in 3 days 14hrs. 15mins, which was 9hrs. 40mins. better than Fletcher's safety record, and even 2hrs. 12mins. faster than Mills' tricycle ride. What was the result? Just what anyone would expect, for Mills comes out like a giant refreshed, and determined to hold the record at all hazards he actually whirled himself from End to End in 3 days 5hrs. 49mins., or 8½hrs. quicker than Carlisle. As proving the stamina of Mills I may mention that he rode the last twenty miles of his self-imposed ordeal in 1hr. 4mins. Mills is without a doubt the best long-distance rider the world has ever seen, and he now enjoys holding every record from Land's End to John o' Groat's—namely, 5 days 1hr. 54mins. for the ordinary, 3 days 16hrs. 47mins. for the tricycle, and 3 days 5hrs. 49 mins. for the safety. And in staring at these figures I want you to remember that time was when any man would have been considered a most able rider who could do the distance in 12 days.

FRANK W. SHORLAND.

A young man of 23, Frank Shorland, known to his intimates as "Slim Jim," has acquired distinction both on the road and the path. It is said that one of the first words his baby lips lisped was bicycle in a contracted form. Moreover, when "Frank was young, and had no sense, he bought a shaker for eighteenpence." It was a bone-shaker, and in this extravagant outlay at the age of 14 he had a partner. For eighteen months the schoolboys wearied their frames on the bone-shaker, so that they had all their fun for one halfpenny per month each. The partnership, however, did not work with perfect smoothness, and was dissolved in 1887, when Shorland actually expended 12s. 6d. on a tall bicycle with roller bearings, and in that year he ran in the 100 miles race of a small club, and he finished third, doing 110 miles in 9 hours 55 minutes. He was so excited during the race that he forgot to eat any food. In 1888, he invested in a Geared Facile, and when he was 18 he rode on this machine 160¾ miles in 12 hours, which was then a record. At that time he lowered the London to Edinburgh record by ten hours, and was the first man to beat the London to Brighton and back coach record singlehanded, while no end of records now stand in his name. In 1892, he covered 367 miles on the road in 24 hours, and on August 26, 1893, increased this to 370 miles, while he has compassed 211½ miles in 12 hours. On the track, until less than a week ago, he held all the English records from 250 to 426¼ miles. In 1892, he entered for the 24 hours ride for the Cuca Cup, and won it by covering the great distance of 413 miles 1,615 yards. This was surpassed by Stephane, the Frenchman, on the cemented Buffalo track at Paris, but last summer Shorland left all his rivals in the Cuca Cup contest, and placed 426¼ miles to his credit. This has since been beaten by Huret, a Frenchman, who, a few days ago, covered 457¼ miles. If Shorland should win the Cuca Cup again this month, the trophy, worth £100, becomes his property. But "Slim Jim" is not attached to track work. He has declared that, "compared with the road, riding for mile upon mile round an enclosure is dull work. It lacks the incident of the road, and affords none of that mental relief, even that change of scene naturally produces." And yet he is hoping to do 460 miles in the Cuca Cup race! Shorland, who stands 5ft. 11in., never trains long or severely, and yet never feels exhausted by his long rides. He has no pride or pretensions, and is open to pace a novice for 20 miles, or have a little fun with any brother wheeler he meets on the road. His face and his heart are full of humour, and no modern cyclist is so popular as Frank Shorland, than whom no one is better known on the road between London and York. Shorland was born at Orton in North Hants.

R. H. CARLISLE.

R. H. Carlisle is a cyclist who would have occupied even a greater position had good luck attended his many spirited efforts. Thus, during his recent ride from End to End, he was a victim of the wind and the cold weather of early June this year. The wind was dead against Carlisle from Land's End to Edingburgh, or 570 miles of the journey, while he was also the victim of other mishaps, or he would have made even better figures than his 3 days 14 hours and 15 minutes, which Mills set out to smash. Carlisle, who is known to his friends as "The Doctor," is a man of 26, and has been cycling for 10 years. He was educated for a doctor at University College, Liverpool, but just prior to sitting for his diploma he decided to abandon medicine. He joined the Anfield Club seven years ago, and until recently held the records for the distances between London and Edinbugh, 32 hours 55 minutes (made on August 16 and 17, 1892), and between Liverpool and Edinburgh, 15 hours 54 minutes (June 15, 1892). However, it is in cycling from End to End in 9 hours 40 minutes less than Lawrence Fletcher that Carlisle has earned a niche in the temple of fame, even although his friend Mills has so soon cut his figures. Carlisle performed the whole of his task with only a few moments of sleep. The "Lancet" confessed itself filled with wonder at this fact. At any rate, Carlisle experienced no ill effects from his jaunt, and was 6lbs. heavier at the finish than at the beginning. He thinks that the ride is a capital object lesson in geography. Carlisle is well read. He stands 6ft., weighs 10st. 12lbs., and like most big men is very good tempered, but exceedingly quiet—not to say taciturn. He has been known to pace a man for 40 or 50 miles, and merely make one remark—a monosyllabic "yes." An editor once requested him to write a sketch of his cycling career, and he did it in 24 words. Carlisle never wastes energy in talking or writing.

A. A. ZIMMERMAN.

Arthur Augustus Zimmerman is an American, and was born at Freehold, New Jersey, less than twenty-five years ago. He made his reputation in the States on a tall bicycle, and reached England in 1892. Without any Yankee bounce he declared on reaching these shores that he had crossed the raging main to measure wheels with Osmond. Unfortunately, F. J. Osmond was in no form that season, and when "Zimmy's" friends talked of a series of matches, the Englishman said he would meet the Yankee in the championships. No doubt, influenced by the change of climate, Zimmerman was at first a failure, for he was beaten by M. B. Fowler in his first race on English soil at Brighton. George L. Hillier took him in hand, and above all things taught him racing tactics, for finesse is much more necessary on the small English tracks than on the large American grounds. Zimmerman, too, was just getting homesick when his brother-in-law came over and cheered him up so much, that when the one and five miles championships came to be decided at Leeds, the American won both handsdown from Harris, Edwards, and Schofield. The races, however, were ghastly crawls with a sprint at the finish. Osmond did not compete. In the 25 miles championship Zimmerman fell, but he ran in and won the 50 miles at Paddington in 2hrs. 37mins. 32 3-5secs., so that it is probable that he would have been "adjacent" in the other long distance spin but for his accident. In neither of these races did Osmond turn out. Three days after the 50 miles race Osmond got up in the 10 miles race for the Brixton Cup, but the Yankee having pretty well exhausted himself, naturally declined the engagement. And so the great "cracks" never met. In the autumn Zimmerman returned to the States, but came back to England in 1893, when, as I think, he was badly treated by the N.C.U., as, a week before the championship meeting at Herne Hill, he was told that he could not compete unless he rode some other machine than the Raleigh. This was an insinuation that he was paid to ride the Raleigh. "Zimmy" went home, leaving W. C. Sanger, of Millwaukee, U.S.A., to avenge his treatment. Across the water Zimmerman cleared the decks as of yore. He won about £2,000 worth of prizes last season, and as he never stood down, but raced away day after day, was occasionally beaten, notably by Sanger and Wheeler, although there is no doubt that he is head and shoulders above all rivals. This year he has turned professional out of consideration for the offer of a Parisian syndicate, which is variously estimated at from £1,000 to £2,000. Indeed, it is currently reported that he is to receive £1,000 from the makers of the machine he rides, and another £1,000 from the tyre-makers. "Zimmy" has no "side," and is popular with everybody, especially the ladies. He is a long-limbed, loose-jointed, big fellow, and is fit to be ranked with Cortis, Furnival, Sellers, Synyer, and Osmond. Zimmerman is generally supposed to have made his pile.

A. W. HARRIS.

A. W. Harris is just the reverse in build to Zimmerman. He is now 20 years of age, and began racing when 16 years old—*viz.*, in 1888, when he had 160 yards in a mile from Herbert Synyer. In 1891 he had worked his way back to the scratch mark, and in that year he won the five miles N.C.U. championship at Bristol, but in 1892 Zimmerman was "hanging around," and he was beaten out of sight by "the great man," in the one and five miles championships. Last year, he was moving better than ever, but on the day of the one and five miles championships at Herne Hill was clearly off colour, for Sanger beat him in the one mile, and his clubmate, A. J. Watson, conquered him in the five miles. Last autumn, Harris was in great form, for in September he rode quarter-mile (flying start) in 27 1-5sec., quarter-mile (fixed start) in 31 4-5sec., half-mile in 1min. 1 3-5sec., and one mile in 2min. 4 1-5sec. last October. Late in that year he joined the professional ranks, and went to the cyclist's elysium—Paris. He has not set the Seine on fire, but last month, at Birmingham, he won the N.C.U. one mile professional championship, beating J. W. Schofield in his heat, and Harry Wheeler, the American "Cash Prize King," in the final. Harris is expected to prove Zimmerman's most formidable European rival. He does not smoke, is a teetotaller, trains carefully, and is the son of a Leicester bookmaker. Harris is not lacking in confidence, and having, in 1892, stated that he thought he could beat Osmond, he was promptly dubbed "Modest Little Harris." The sobriquet has stuck.

LEWIS STROUD.

Lewis Stroud, of the Oxford B.C., is the fifty miles amateur champion, and one of the oldest riders now on the path. He was well known as a good, but not first-class, performer, several years ago, on a high bicyle. In 1890, he won the twenty-five miles tricycle championship, repeating his victory in the following year. Since he took to a safety he has won many prizes, and last year, as I have said, won the fifty miles to the astonishment of his friends. He is proud of being an Oxford man, and practices law as an attorney. He has a glib tongue and a sallow face. He captains the Bath Road Club, a well-known London "scorching" organisation, and is a member of the London B.C. Of late he has been prominently connected with the Racing Cyclists' League. He is a representative University cyclist, and is fond of pacemaking on the road.

THE experiences of the new Bishop of Moosonee are all too quickly showing him that the life of a bishop in that out-of-the-way district is anything but an easy one. He writes home telling of a terrible flood which all but washed his "palace" away. The water was seven feet high in the kitchen, and the Bishop and his wife (who was an invalid at the time) had to be rescued in a boat. The damage done is very considerable and somewhat alarming, considering that from the isolated position of Moose the Bishop has to lay in a twelve months' store of food to avoid the risk of starvation.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR AND THE EXPORT TRADE.

THE declaration of war between China and Japan is the absorbing topic of the hour in commercial circles, and we therefore place before our readers to-day the opinion of a number of representative men whose business relations have made them thoroughly conversant with men and manners in the Further East.

Mr. S. M. Moses, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, says:—"The war, which has broken out between China and Japan, will of course affect our trade with those countries, while it lasts. The people's minds will be engaged in the issue of the conflict, and there will be want of confidence generally and curtailment of credit which will necessarily have an adverse influence on the Bombay trade. Twist shipments to Japan will of course suffer, but on the other hand shipments of that commodity forom Japan to China will also be curtailed. As regards opium, a large trade is being carried on with the coast of China in *junks*. On account of the Japanese privateers these crafts will be afraid to venture out—and again the bankers will withdraw their credits from the merchants. While the state of the country continues disturbed these two causes will I fear affect the consumption of foreign opium in China. One of the reasons why cotton exports to Japan are less than last year is, I believe, that a new trade has sprung up between Liverpool and Japan, and American cotton is to some extent now being imported in Japan, which has taken the place in a measure of India staple. I hope that the war will be of short duration. As all the European Powers are interested in the peace of both empires, they are sure to interfere and bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute which is the immediate cause of the war."

Messrs. Tata and Son said that they had received no further intelligence from Corea. At present it is hazardous to form any opinion as to the effects of war on the export of Indian articles of merchandise. Unless the hostilities take a further development it is very unlikely that trade will come to a standstill, although of course, it will be very much diminished, there being little demand for Indian cotton in Japan while the people are engaged in war. If there is less demand, prices will go down, large stocks will remain in hand, and trade would suffer.

The manager of another leading firm of exporters to the Further East said that he did not agree with the view that the falling off of demand for cotton in Japan was due to the war. An association called the "Japanese Union" has been formed in Japan, which refuses to take cotton from those who are not members of the Union, and a fine has to be paid to the funds by any member disregarding the rule. Europeans have not yet joined the Union, although the members refuse to buy cotton from foreigners who are non-members. This was assigned as the cause of the curtailment of the demand for cotton in Japan during the current year. The Nippon-Bombay line of steamers alone take cotton to Japan for the members of the Union. Non-members are at present, said our informant, unable to do anything in the matter. Unless the Japanese line of steamers carried the English flag, the merchants would be afraid to consign goods by them. The Government at Japan have now abolished the duty on the export of yarn from Japan in order to increase the trade with China, which has up to the present time been supplied by India. If China ceases to export cotton to Japan, the latter will have to look for their supply of cotton to India. But there is the difficulty of the Japanese Union, who would hesitate to take cotton carried by any outside line of steamers.

Mr. S. Abraham, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., said that it was premature to give any opinion at this stage as to the effects of war on Indian trade as nobody yet knew what developments the war might take. So long as vessels sailed under the English flag, Indian merchants were not likely to suffer greatly. The trade with the free ports would be carried on by means of English and other foreign steamers. At present he could only say that the views expressed in the editorial published in our issue of yesterday had his entire concurrence, and accurately described the situation.

A Japanese who has a mercantile business in Bombay, concurred in the view that the present condition of affairs is unfavourable to trade between India and Japan as Indian merchants are afraid to ship their goods to Japan, in such disturbed times. He continued: "The Japanese mills are getting half the amount of their consumption of cotton from China, and if the mills do not stop work they will be obliged to take Indian yarns instead of Chinese. Should the war continue, the demand for Bengal cotton will not increase if the European merchants in China buy up the cotton and ship the same to Japan by English or other liners except Chinese and Japanese boats. The rules of the Japanese Union do not apply to cotton exported from China, and consequently there is nothing to prevent the importation of China cotton to Japan. Japan had already ordered out cotton from China for consumption, and therefore there is not at present a demand for the Indian cotton of higher price. China cotton is not superior to Indian cotton, but it is cheaper. The Japanese spin yarn up to number eighteen from Chinese cotton, but in number eighteen they use China cotton mixed with Indian. From number eighteen upwards they use a great deal of Indian, very little of the Chinese product being mixed with it. Japan consumes most of its production, and at present very little yarn is consigned to China. Indian yarn being cheaper than Japanese yarn, there will very probably be a demand for Bengal cotton for Japan, but it is doubtful whether the merchants will dare to consign it to that country in times of war.

A China merchant said that the trade between China and Japan would suffer, but such would not be the case with Indian exports to China. English and other foreign vessels could safely go to the treaty ports and most of the Indian trade with China was confined to those ports.

A Parsee merchant of long standing said that if anybody suffered in trade it would be the Japan merchants. The Indian traders would be afraid to give the same credit to the merchants in Japan as they had hitherto done.

Notwithstanding this view it may be said that generally speaking the Japanese merchants in Bombay do not apprehend any serious injury to their trade.

POLO.

THERE will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

COLOURS.	WHITES.
Prevost, Graham, Steel, Fairclough	Griffith, Raymond, Procter, Francis
Prevost, Knight, Enthoven, Malleson	Graham, Fairclough, Procter, Birkett
Prevost, Graham, Steel, Fairclough	Griffith, Procter, Francis, Birkett
Prevost, Knight, Fairclough, Ferguson	Graham, Procter, Francis, Malleson

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S election to the Presidency of the French Republic has given satisfaction to nobody more than to a cabman in Rome, named Domenico Piergentili. One of Piergentili's children, so say the Italian newspapers, is a godson of M. Perier's elder brother, M. Henri Perier. It seems that in 1876 M. Henri Perier was in Rome, where he was driven about a good deal by Piergentili. As he was about to return to France, he said to the worthy cabman—"I should like to leave you a little souvenir. What shall I give you?" "I have served your Excellency," replied Piergentili, "and you have paid me. Therefore we are quits. However, if you will consent to be godfather to my next child, I shall be delighted." M. Perier promised, and in due time a child being born, he became godfather by proxy, a gentleman in Rome acting for him. Piergentili celebrated the election of M. Casimir-Perier by inviting a number of his friends to dinner. "It is only right," he said, "that I should show a proper pride in my famous relative."

COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ELEVEN PASSENGERS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

ON Saturday morning a report was circulated in Poona that there had been a serious accident on the G. I. P. Railway line, resulting in several people being killed, and consequently there was a great deal of excitement in the bazaars. The rumour, however, proved to be greatly exaggerted, for though there had been a serious collision on the line nobody had been either killed or seriously injured, and only eleven passengers were slightly injured. The accident might have been far more serious than it was, and but for the fortunate circumstance that one of the trains was fitted with the automatic brake, and that the driver of this train was a careful man, it is appalling to think what might have resulted from the collision. The passengers who left Bombay by the passenger train which started from that station at 10-45 p.m. on Friday night for Poona, where the train was due to arrive at 6-20 on Saturday morning, had a very narrow escape, for that train was run into by a goods train just before it reached Wadgaon station. It would appear from the enquiries we have made, that a goods train (No 120 up) of which Mr. Frank Fox, a steady young European, was the driver, and Mr. O'Neal, the chief guard, with a native brakesman as under guard, left Poona at about 11-45 p.m., on Friday night for Lanowli. It arrived at Talegaon at about 4-15 a. m. on Saturday, having been delayed at Salewadi for over half an hour. At Talegaon it met another goods train (No. 135 down goods), and these two goods trains had to wait at Talegaon for about two hours to allow a mail train, a passenger train and a fast goods train, all coming from Bombay, to pass. At about 5-25 a. m. No. 120 goods train suddenly started away from Talegaon, without a line clear, and leaving the chief guard, O'Neal, who was on the platform of the station, behind. The brakesman was at the time asleep in the centre brake, and Fox, the driver, was on the engine. The suddenness with which the train is said to have gone out of the Talegaon station yard attracted the notice of those on the platform, including O'Neal (the chief guard), the Native Assistant Station Master and the porters, all of whom declare that they ran after the train shouting and waving danger signals without being able to attract the attention of the driver of the departing train, which went out at such a speed that they were unable to catch it up. The driver of the other goods train (No. 135 down) which was standing at Talegaon station seeing No. 120 up goods going out against the signals, and seeing that something had gone wrong, blew his danger whistle; but this also failed to attract the attention of the driver of No. 120 up goods. At this time the line between Talegaon and Kharkala stations (the intermediate station of Wadgaon being only a small wayside station at which only a few trains stop) had been blocked for No. 153 passenger train which left Kharkala at about the same time as No. 120 goods left Talegaon. It was therefore impossible for the people at Talegaon to wire to Kharkala to stop the passenger train, and there were thus two trains travelling at the same time in opposite directions on a single line. A collision was, therefore, inevitable, and the only wonder is that the smash did not result in any loss of life or broken limbs. The No. 120 up goods train reached Wadgaon all right, but did not stop there. When about three-quarters of a mile beyond Wadgaon, it dasbed into the passenger train (No. 153 down) at mileage 94¾. The accident occurred some time between 5-30 and 5-40 a. m. and the weather was clear. The Parsee driver of the passenger train—Mr. Pestonji Dorabji—who has been many years in the company's service, and who is reputed to be one of the most careful drivers on the line, first saw the goods train coming in the opposite direction at a distance of about 3 or 4 telegraph posts, for he was coming round a rather deep curve in the line. He had just previously shut off steam, as he knew he was nearing Wadgaon station, but with the incline down which he was travelling, his train was still going at the rate of about 25 miles an hour when he saw the other train coming towards him. He immediately whistled, but still finding the other train advancing towards him he applied his vacuum brakes and so did the chief guard, Mr. Peacocke, and Mr. Bigglie, the second guard—their attention being attracted by the whistle. The passenger train had almost come to a standstill when it was run into by the goods train, which, at the time of the collision, was estimated to be travelling at about 10 or 12 miles an hour. The driver of the goods train in question, appears to have shut off steam immediately he saw the passenger train opposite him, but as he was coming down an incline he could not stop his train quick enough to avert a collision, and seeing that a disaster was inevitable he jumped off his engine. The shock of the collision, of course, roused all the passengers in the passenger train, many of whom were pitched from one end of the carriage to the other. There was a good deal of shouting and confusion, but as it was daylight and the two trains were at a standstill the confusion soon ceased, and the passengers jumped out and found that their train had been run into by a goods train, which had suffered most of the damage done. Only eleven passengers were found to have suffered any injury, but none of them were seriously hurt. Among the injured were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C. I. E. Miss Oxley, of Badham Piles', Miss Pascoe and another lady believed to be Mrs. Pascoe. Mr. Justice Ranade was moving about the carriage at the time the crash came. He was thrown down, but luckily fell against the opposite cushion seat of his first class compartment, and escaped with a small bruise on his shoulder. Miss Oxley who was the only first class lady passenger in the train, was very slightly hurt. The other two ladies named, who were travelling in a lady's second class compartment, did not get off quite as cheaply. They were going from Bombay to Yellundu on the Nizam's railway branch. Miss Pascoe had three of her teeth knocked out from the side, while the other lady had a nasty bruise on one of her cheeks. Mr. Leslie, of Greaves, Cotton and Co., was also a passenger in this train. He escaped without injury, and immediately after the collision he jumped out and looked about to see if any of the other passengers required assistance. He also assisted in the work of clearing the block in the line. The cow-catchers of the two engines were interlocked, and the engines disabled. The whole of the vehicles of the goods train, some 32 wagons and two brakes, were more or less damaged, ten of them being badly smashed. They were, however, all moveable, so that there was no difficulty in getting the line cleared. A relief train with coolies, &c., in charge of the station master of Lanowli, Mr. Stewart, arrived at the scene of the accident at about 8-30, by which time the Permanent Way Inspector, Mr. Marshall, had also arrived.

By 9-40 a. m. the disabled engines, the broken trucks and the passenger train—the panels of some of the carriage were damaged—were got away to Wadgaon and the line cleared the engine of No. 135 down goods being utilised to bring on the passenger train to Poona where it arrived at about 11 o'clock—over four hours and-a-half late.

A joint enquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held at Talegaon this morning. The accident, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is entirely due to the carelessness of Driver Fox of the No. 120 up goods train who had no line clear when he started. What could have possessed him to do such an insane thing it is impossible to understand, but doubtless overwork has had something to do with it. Owing to the breaks on the line between Kalyan and Egatpuri a great deal of extra work has been thrown upon the drivers and guards and others on the Poona section of the G.I.P. line, and many of them have been over-worked. Fox must have gone to sleep while his train was standing at Talegaon and probably while still half asleep he started off from Talegaon without any idea of what he was doing. He probably did not know he was acting rashly until he heard the whistle of the passenger train just before the accident. He then did all he could to prevent a collision, but he was too late, and he must have jumped off the engine when he found a disaster inevitable. But for his shutting off steam before the collision more serious results would have ensued. He is a steady young man, and has hitherto borne a very good character and was known to be a good driver. That he will have to stand his trial before a magistrate goes without saying.—*Deccan Herald.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a practice game this evening. Gymkhana backs and Rangers' forwards *vs.* Rangers' backs and Gymkhana forwards. Play will commence at 5-20 p.m. sharp:—

GYMKHANA BACKS AND RANGERS' FORWARDS.		RANGERS' BACKS AND GYMKHANA FORWARDS.
G Long	Back	J Manly.
L S Hudson, W H Cole, H G Casserly	Three-quarter-backs	T J Reed, F W Hogan, F W Martin, G Kelly
D F Tullock, W W Bulkley	Half-backs	G F Lund, F P Prior
J E P White, C Aldridge, J W Roberts, G V Evans, D M Smith, R W Laxton, E Raphael, A C Maidment, Another	Forwards	J H Thorburn, J O S Seagram, G G Thatcher, D H Gibson, H O Coates, A R Willock, A M Kettlewell, Another

THE RECENT STORM IN THE BAY.

GALLANT RESCUE OF OFFICERS AND CREW

THE P. and O. steamer Chusan, which arrived at Garden Reach, Calcutta, late on Thursday evening, brought up eighteen of the crew of the British ship Falls of Ettrick which was abandoned outside of Saugor the previous night, in consequence of damages sustained in the recent gale at the Sandheads. Neither the Commander, nor any of the officers of the Falls of Ettrick came up in the Chusan. One of the crew, now an inmate of the Sailor's Home, was interviewed, and gives the following account of the experiences of the vessel during the gale:—The Falls of Ettrick left Liverpool with a cargo of salt for Calcutta on the 4th of April. She arrived off the Eastern Channel Lightship at the Sandheads at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 21st instant. She lay there all Sunday and experienced a hard blow throughout the day. The ship Barcraig, also from Liverpool to Calcutta with salt, was anchored about a mile and a half ahead. On Monday, when the gale increased in intensity, the Barcraig began to drag her anchors, and thereupon slipped her cables and put out to sea. The Falls of Ettrick held on one anchor till Tuesday afternoon, when, as the weather became extremely bad, another anchor was dropped. The crew paid out cable till there were 105 fathoms on one and 90 fathoms on the other. During the night the wind blew in terrific gusts, there was heavy rain, and a high sea. The ship rolled heavily, and the seas came over the side on both quarters. At 2 a.m. on Wednesday the mizzen topmast and the top-gallant-mast carried away. All hands were piped to clear away the wreck, but little could be done in the darkness, the blinding rain, and the heavy rolling of the vessel; the wreckage adding very considerably to the dangers of the situation.

When morning broke strenuous efforts were made to clear the wreckage but to little purpose. To facilitate the clearance of the wreckage the port lower rigging was loosened. This was also done with a view to test the lower mast. This did not work, but only bent right over and took the wreckage over the ship's side, and there it hung bumping against the ship and threatening every moment to bore a hole through the side. After some hours the main upper topsail, and the main upper top-gallant yards broke in their slings. Shortly afterwards the starboard cable parted. The ship was then in a very critical position. She held on by only one anchor, the sea was running very high, the vessel was tossing madly and shipping great volumes of water. One steamer passed about this time, but at a considerable distance. Signals for help from her were hoisted; but these were unheeded, and the steamer went on her course. It is just possible that in the heavy rain the signals were not observed. The rain had ceased somewhat when the Chusan was sighted, and as soon as her Commander noticed the signals for help on the distressed ship, she bore down on the Falls

trip, to bring away the crew. Mr. Cleeve made three trips in the mail boat and succeeded in rescuing every soul on board the ship. The efforts were perilous ones, but they were gallantly and successfully performed.

A very high sea was runing at the time and the boat could not approach very close to the rolling ship with its mass of wreckage dangling dangerously over its side. Those on board the ship had therefore to provide themselves with life-belts and throw themselves into the sea to be picked up by the boat. The rescue occupied from 6-30 o'clock until nearly 10 o'clock, when the boat returned with its third and last load of the rescued crew.

As soon as the mail boat was restored to her place on the davits the steamer weighed anchor once more and proceeded to Saugor, in which roadstead she anchored at 2-42 a.m., on Thursday. At 7 o'clock the tug boat Warren Hastings was signalled to approach, and her Commander having boarded the Chusan an arrangement was entered into between him and the captain of the Falls of Ettrick under which the Tug was to convey the latter and fifteen of his crew back to the derelict and tow her into Calcutta. Accordingly the captain, all the officers and some of the crew, with the pilot of the ship, fifteen all told, left the Chusan for the Warren Hastings to proceed back to the ship. The party was accompanied by Mr. Kemp, the 5th officer of the Chusan, who went back to take charge of the hawser which was passed to the ship by the steamer.

When she was abandoned the Falls of Ettrick was close to the Lacamas Channel and was drifting into shallow water.—*Englishman.*

THE RECENT BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY LINES.

The letters, parcels, &c., by the Calcutta and Jubbulpore mail were received early in the morning yesterday. The mails from the B. B. and C. I. R. line are also received at the customary hour, except those booked from stations beyond Baroda, which do not arrive until late in the afternoon, the train having to wait at Itola for the transhpment of passengers, luggage, and mails. It should be explained, however, that the local train from Baroda brings letters and parcels which are conveyed to Bombay by the passenger train at 8 o'clock in the morning. The mails from stations beyond Baroda are conveyed by the train which arrives at Itola in the evening, and consequently has to wait until day-light for the transhipment of passengers and mails.

The following particulars are supplied to us for publication by the Acting Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway :—"Traffic over the low level bridge at Sevalia, on the Anand-Godra Branch, has been resumed since the evening of the 27th July, and on the Mehsana-Viramgaum Branch since noon of the 29th. The line between Viramgaum and Jakhvada has also been repaired sufficiently to allow of passenger traffic over the branch between Ahmedabad and Wadhwan being resumed from the 29th July. Main line mails and passengers are transhipped in day-light at the break near Itola, the transhipment of a train taking about an hour and twenty minutes in the case of trains reaching the break in day-light ; while the up mail which would reach there at night has to wait at Baroda."

The Calcutta and Punjab mails were delivered early yesterday morning, the train having arrived by the regular routes, *via* Thull Ghats. The engine-drivers were given special instructions for "cautious driving" all along their route on the Ghats. The Jubbulpore mail and the Nagpore passengers were a little behind the proper time, but they were at least four hours earlier than they would have been had it been necessary to send them round *via* the Dhond and Manmar line. For two days the trains have been running with very satisfactory results on the Ghats and the lines are now quite safe,so that nervous passengers need now see no fear in travelling over the Ghats.

We have received the following official report from the Acting Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway :—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the obstructions, &c., on our line over the Thull Ghaut have been cleared. Passengers' luggage and parcels can now be carried by the ordinary route as far as the Massack Bridge between Chandni and Mandwa, where transhipment is still necessary." A diversion is, however, being laid in as quickly as possible, and it is hoped that trains may run through in a few days."

THE SLIPS ON THE THULL GHATS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JULY 26.

The landslips on the line and the wash-away of a bridge are the topics of general conversation at this station. From the evening of the 19th to the morning of the 21st (that is for about thirty hours), it rained incessantly and the line along the Thull Ghats collapsed, but thanks to the vigilance of the Company no accident to trains or life occurred. Information was received that landslips took place at Nos. 11 and 12 tunnels and between 10 and 11 and at the mouth of No. 4 this side of the Reversing Station. The slips being of such a nature it was found impracticable to pass trains on either lines, and in consequence the mails of the N. E. line had after consultation to be sent via Manmar to Bombay. While we were deploring this intelligence, further news came to hand that the line between the Reversing Station and Kassara at about mileage 72 was sunk, Nos. 2 and 3 tunnels were blocked. What could be done under such circumstances—only to wait for time, orders, and labour. Mr. Gregory was working this end, while Mr. Nolan, P. W. D., was deputed to Kassara side, having to get there the best way he could. When these gentlemen found the difficulty of their task, they wired to higher authorities when prompt measures were taken in the matter. The question was one of manual labour. How could they get sufficient men to work in such weather at Igatpuri ? The question was very soon solved by the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P., Mr. Wendon, when he wired to other districts for help. It was noticeable on this and many more occasions that contractor Nowrojee Pestonjee. of Nargaon, was first among the many who rendered valuable assistance. He received a wire from Mr. Wendon on the 20th while working a ballast train at Chandoor, a distance of 345 miles from Igatpuri, but he was ready here for work with 250 men on the 24th. Notwithstanding the indefatigable labour and zeal of Messrs. Gregory, Bulcher, and Westerman, the two latter being requisitioned from Manmar and Nandgam respectively, they could not overcome the work till to-day (26th) with about 600 men. The mouth of the tunnel was blocked and filled with water, the length of the tunnel being about 600 yards. This drove all anticipation away of the line being quickly opened. While we were meditating we saw a gentleman working his way over the tunnel, and to our surprise we found it was the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, who was trying to navigate a different course. When we met him he informed us that another slip of 1,000 yards had taken place at the mouth of No. 2 tunnel. While we had Mr. Bulcher, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Westerman at this end of No. 2 tunnel, we had Mr. Pearson, Mr. Law,Mr. Nolan, and Mr. Evan at the Kassara end to plough through as hard as they like. I believe that bnt for the slip that took place to-day at No. 2 tunnel, the down line would have been opened for traffic by this. The line at mileage 103 between Lahit and Asvali was breached, and the up and down line at Ghoti was inundated on the 20th inst. After the breach was repaired by Mr. Baker and the line raised at Ghoti the mail was allowed to pass to Igatpuri only to stop there and return her passengers via Manmar. The Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government left here by 23-5 passenger train on the 26th to Mussack Bridge. It was really a pitiful sight to see the engineer and the labourers working in such heavy, windy and rainy weather. Waterproofs were of but little use, and they must be suffering from exposure of the rain, while the natives who came from sister districts are doubled up either with cramps or excess of cold. An accident which might have resulted seriously happened to Mr. Bonner, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, while inspecting the slips. Forgetting the geography of the station he quietly stepped into a pit, which happened to be full of water through the heavy rain. He did not sustain any hurt beyond a severe shock to his system, and he is now continually seen at the landslip ready to offer any assistance.

M. Casimir-Perier does not mean to sacrifice to conventional correctness in dress by adopting the "dog-collar," which M. Carnot always wore. The actual President wears a collar that is turned down the whole way round the neck. So used M. Carnot to do before he was President. When elected to that high office, he took to wearing the sort of collar favoured by the late Duke of Clarence. The idea in Paris was that it had a sort of pipe-clay and buckram air that was military, and kept the head well erect. This was thought an advantage for a civilian President who had often to review troops. M. Casimir-Perier wore his turned-down collar in paying his round of visits to the Ambassadors accredited to him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Sir Power Palmer, K.C.B., who, as already announced, temporarily relinquishes the command of the Punjab Frontier Force to succeed General Evans at Allahabad, will only stay a day or so in Allahabad, as he goes at once on two months' leave. On his return he will remain until the re-organisation of the command takes place, when, it is understood, he gets permanent command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and that General Evans will again find himself back in his present position as Brigadier-General.

A daring attempt at murder was made on the highway between Lahore and Shalamar on Wednesday morning. Mian Jamal-ud-din, a well-known rais and zilladar of Bagh-Bampur, was driving along to his village when he was attacked by a man whom he identifies as one Bodi, a resident of the same village and ex-convict. His assailant stood in front of the carriage with a sharp axe in his hand, and caught the reins. The horse reared, and the blow, intended for the occupant of the trap, fell on the animal, cutting off one of its nostrils. The assailant then fled. A number of men were sent out on horseback in search of the man, but returned unsuccessful in the evening. The police are now making enquiries.

Captain M. H. Hayes, who is well known in India and especially in Calcutta, has just published a sort of gossipy autobiography, which contains the following capital anecdote about Rudyard Kipling as a dramatic critic. Captain Hayes has been speaking of the inordinate vanity of amateur actors and actresses, which, by-the-bye, is not more marked in India than in England, when he brings in the name of the famous author of *The Jungle Book* :—"As an instance of this," says Captain Hayes, "I may mention that Mr. Rudyard Kipling told me that wishing to make things pleasant in a report he was writing on some amateur theatricals for an Indian paper, he, trying how far he could go, said that the leading lady (who was really a 'stick' of the most wooden sort), by her marvellously fine acting, reminded him of Miss Ellen Terry. On the evening of the day in which his report appeared, he met the extravagantly praised up one, who, instead of being annoyed with him for having chaffed her, said, 'I am very cross with you, Mr. Kipling,for having compared me to Miss Ellen Terry, who is much older than I am. Don't you think that I am far more like Miss Mary Anderson ?' 'I am very sorry,' replied the gallant Mr. Kipling, 'that I made such a stupid mistake. I ought to have said that you reminded me of Miss Mary Anderson.' 'Of course, that was what you meant,' added the lady, who graciously signified her acceptance of the journalist's amende. 'After that,' said Mr. Kipling to me, 'I gave up reporting amateur theatricals.'"

The board of directors of the Madras Railway have approved of the arrangements made in the Engineering Department consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. R. P. Carter, and have fixed the salary of the Chief Engineer at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,800 by biennial increments of Rs. 150. This appointment will be tenable for four years.

The Kohima-Manipur military-road, which has been steadily proceeded with for a considerable time past, will be finished off by the beginning of next hot weather. Carts will then be able to pass from Nichuguard to Manipur, the gradients having been carefully aligned for wheeled traffic. The extension of the road through to Tammu in Upper Burma is not likely to be undertaken, as funds will not be available.

Crushing at the Mysore West Mine has been stopped for some weeks past and the reason, we understand, is that more suitable blanket tables are being put in. The result of the ten days' crushing last month is reported to have been good, and the developments underground are said to be looking well and productive. Some more haulage power will have to be provided, however, before the mine can be well worked.

Colonel T. F. Hobday, Commissary-General of Bombay, writes a contemporary, takes a year's furlough home from the end of the month, and is not likely to return to his present post ; since by the time of his coming back he will probably be required to succeed Colonel Patch at Rawalpindi. One of the results of the amalgamation of the Commissariat service into one Imperial department was Colonel Hobday's transfer from the Eastern Circle (Meerut) to Bombay in November, 1892, and in the comparatively short time he has been in charge at Poona he has managed to effect a great many reforms. First of these was the suppression of the steam flour mills at Poona, Aden, and Karachi. Colonel Hobday speedily discovered that sufficient flour, and of a better quality, could be obtained in Bombay, and so these unnecessary establishments had to go. Of course, there was a good deal of opposition and objection amongst other quarters, we believe, from the Military Accounts ; but the result in 1893-4 was a net saving to Government of Rs. 33,000, to say nothing of a saving of Rs. 36,000 more on machinery which had been ordered from England for the mills—but was countermanded. After the flour Colonel Hobday turned his attention to the meat. A large stock of sheep and cattle used to be kept up at the village of Alligaum, near Poona, for the supply of meat to the troops of the garrison. It had been originally intended to have a breeding farm at this place, it appears ; but the idea had been abandoned, and it was left nothing more than a grazing place plus a certain unnecessary commissariat establishment. The result of the abolition of Alligaum—again opposed by the Accounts Department—was that the feeding of the Poona garrison cost Rs. 21,600 less in 1893-4 than in the preceding years, without any detriment to quality. Colonel Hobday has also been taking up vigorously the question of grass farms. Compensation for forage to the native cavalry regiments has been a very heavy item in the Military Budget of Bombay ; but the fruits of Colonel Hobday's measures are already beginning to appear, and one regiment—the 1st Bombay Lancers, which took up the new system heartily—has done so well with it under the able management of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, that this year, we believe, there will be no compensation drawn. The average amount paid on this account to the regiment at Neemuch and Nusseerabad, where the 1st Lancers are stationed, has been Rs. 18,000 ; so making allowance for any sums that may have to be paid for the rent of grass lands during the rains, the result must be a considerable saving to Government. For the supply to British mounted corps—which has always been in the hands of the Commissariat—the departmental system has now been introduced at stations where grass farms could be established, and the consequence is the elimination of the profits of the middleman and contractor. Over a lakh will be saved on this account and on the supply to the native cavalry. The man who effects economies such as these by measures which bring no detriment to efficiency but rather the reverse, has deserved well of the republic in these times. We do not know whether Colonel Hobday has been rewarded with any recognition from the Military Department, but Mr. Westland, at any rate, ought to make a point of taking a personal interest in this officer's future career as an encouragement to others to follow in the same course.

As storms have been present during the whole month, the rainfall has been most irregularly and unsatisfactorily distributed. The districts passed over by the storms have had frequent cyclonic downpours, giving rise to destructive floods, whilst those outside the storm track have had scanty rain. The rainfall is seriously in defect in some parts of North Behar, Durbhunga apparently being the centre. The supply is also more or less deficient in the greater part of Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, but the rainfall is so irregularly distributed that it is hardly possible to judge whether the deficiency is serious in any part or not. According to the daily weather reports, the deficiency is greatest at the stations of Hyderabad, Salem, and Negapatam. The indraught to the storms during the past week has caused the rainfall to be very scanty in Behar, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and the break in the rains has held more or less steadily over the greater part of this area. Up to Friday night, North Behar and the Agra, Manipuri, and Cawnpore districts had had little or no rain for sometime.

Under the revised rules of the Civil Veterinary Department eighteen months' instead of three years' army service is laid down as a necessary qualification for civil employ. Eighteen months is fixed as the probationary period in the department itself, during which the probationer has to pass language tests. The Inspector-General after three years' tenure of office will be entitled to a pension of £500 per annum. The Government will also have to frame measures for ensuring pensions to the widows and orphans of civil veterinary officers.

The brake van that had sunk down into the soaked railway line near Ferozpore cantonments was taken out on Tuesday, and the railway authorities are now wisely maintaining an opening on the line to let the flood water through, and it is expected that through traffic will soon be resumed. They intend to make a pucca bridge on the spot corresponding with the bridge on the Grand Trunk Road, over the natural drainage line, and thus there need be no further accident at this spot. It is noteworthy that in stopping the breach in the Grand Trunk Road the native sub-divisional officer was conspicuous by his absence ; all the work was personally supervised by the Deputy Commissioner himself. Another point that is noteworthy in this connection is, that in spite of all that has been written on the pernicious effect which in many places our railway and canal embankments have had in interfering with the natural drainage of the country, it has required an actual breach of the line to convince the North-West Railway authorities of the necessity of making an outlet at this spot, although the necessity for such was clearly indicated by the outlet under the adjacent Grand Trunk Road. We may feel sure that great injury to the land and to the sanitary conditions of the neighbourhood must be done in all places where the line is liable to be breached by floods.

The *Lucknow Express* publishes a long description of the Monkey Temple, situated on Mount Jacko, at Simla, and some details of how the monkeys and the fakir conduct themselves. It may interest many of our readers to know that the fakir in question is a European ! His name is Charles De Russette, and he was once a pupil of Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He is said to have got into some youthful scrape at school, and, fearing severe punishment, escaped, finding his way to Jacko, where he took refuge with the then old fakir, who ruled over the monkeys. He became a *chela* of the fakir, and succeeded him when he died. De Russette still presides over the temple on Mount Jacko. Subsequent to his becoming a fakir, he inherited a large fortune ; but what action he took in regard to it is not quite clear. It would seem, however, that he has not taken possession of the money, for he is still at Simla, and a correspondent, who conversed with him a month ago, tells us that De Russette has no intention of going back to the faith of his fathers as he says he is perfectly happy as he is.

It is well known, writes the Allahabad paper, that one of our difficulties in Egypt as well as in India comes from the toleration of an uncontrolled vernacular press. The result of this absurdly anomalous institution of a free press in a country where the nominal Ruler and his Ministry are kept in the strictest subordination, is that every malcontent interest, foreign and domestic, flies to the newspaper to have its fling at the Government. Like the Indian press, the Egyptian is not the least conciliated by the freedom it enjoys but does not appreciate ; and, in fact, the similarity goes so far that some of the organs of Calcutta and Cairo might exchange articles without anyone perceiving a change in the usual style of either. Take, for instance, some comments which recently appeared in the *Al Falah*, a paper which, we are told, has a considerable circulation among Mussalmans in India, on the subject of the so-called mutiny in the 17th Bengal Infantry.—The language is Arabic, but a correspondent has favoured us with a translation. "Indian telegrams announce the dreadful news of a military outbreak . . . said to have been brought about by the misgovernment of the commanding officer (an Englishman). . . . For some time past the English papers have been boasting that the English were the most civilised and virtuous nation. . . . England preaches equity and equality among her subjects. But, unfortunately, the action taken by this Indian regiment shows that their boasts are quite contrary to the facts ; for what is brought about recently in India proves that England governs India with despotic hard-heartedness and carelessness, and that whenever she sends out any of her officers to represent her in foreign countries, the worst men are always selected, who are ignorant, wicked, and heedless. Were we to believe what has happened in India, why should we not expect a similar occurrence here in Egypt ?" There is much more of the same sort, but no necessity for its repetition to a public which knows the style of the Bengali press. We may probably credit the writer with knowing perfectly well that the insubordination, such as it was, had nothing whatever to do with any British officer, but no doubt he reckons upon finding readers among the faithful in the bazaar who will believe that India is passing into the throes of another mutiny, and will wag their heads over the suggestion of a reproduction of it nearer home.

General Gourko, the Governor of Poland, is about to leave Berlin on his return to Warsaw. A correspondent in the former city writes :—General Gourko came to Berlin a Saul and left it a Paul. The General, who has been for several weeks under treatment by Professor Leyden, is completely cured. He is enchanted with Berlin, and said that, though he had often visited the German capital, he had only now learnt to love it. It was a charming city, and combined beauty, order, and health. The physicians, and especially the surgeons, were excellent. They had restored his health, which other physicians had tried in vain to do. He was resolved to visit Berlin often out of gratitude, "for we Russians," General Gourko said, "are grateful people, and never forget the good done to us."

The Emir of Bokhara is expected to arrive in the Caucasus for the express purpose of taking a course of mineral baths. It is understood that the Emir is desirous of re-visiting the Russian capital, but will not do so without an Imperial invitation, and that is not likely to be extended to him during the current year.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Marking of Foreign and Colonial Produce have agreed upon their report. They point out the desirability of waiting until the new Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) Act has been in operation for a period before initiating fresh legislation ; but if it should appear that, despite the powers now conferred, the Board of Agriculture are unable to prevent fraud, the Committee suggest that the powers for enforcing the Act should be delegated to the local authorities. The Committee are satisfied that there are a very large number of articles in common consumption,such as eggs, which are capable of being marked ; but, regarding this as a subject outside the scope of their reference, they suggest another inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining how far it is possible and desirable to extend the practice with a view to stimulating British agriculture and preventing fraud upon the consumer.

In practice a good deal of trouble has been brought about by the agreement, useful enough in some ways, by which the countries of the Latin Union agree to allow each other's moneys to pass current. France has been deluged to such an extent with Italian coins of all kinds that the French Government, using its powers under the agreement, has determined to send back all silver and copper pieces of Italian nationality beyond the Alps. After the 25th of this month, no Italian coins are to be accepted in French Government offices, and announcements to this effect have been widely circulated. One consequence of this is that people are hastening to get rid of any Italian coins they may possess. In particular, they seem to have made a dead set at the Paris General Omnibus Company, by offering them to conductors, and the Company at last can stand it no longer. They have ordered their men henceforth not to accept the Italian money. A passenger having tendered a half-franc Italian piece and had it refused, declared that he had no other money, and refused to get off the omnibus in which he was riding. His protestations soon drew a sympathising crowd round him, and there was quite a disturbance. The company are suing the passenger for three halfpence, the amount of his fare, and 250 francs damage for the "scandal" provoked by his refusal to pay.

MR. JOHN WALLACE AND "INDIAN ENGINEERING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The right of reply on the part of any person who has reasonable grounds for complaint against any newspaper is very rarely discussed in India ; cases of abuse of the privilege of editors are rare, at least in the English press. I therefore beg to be allowed to expose an instance in which the editor of *Indian Engineering* has given the subject an interpretation which, I hope, is peculiar to himself. I sent him on the 10th instant letters, of which I enclose copies, and so far I have had no reply, although one of them asked for a reply by return of post. The editor advertises every week that he may be personally consulted at all hours, at 5, Mango Lane, and I believe that I have a right to expect a prompt aknowledgment, in ordinary course, of such a communication as the above letter. Mr. Pat Doyle does not seem to understand that his reputation as an honest and impartial editor has been assailed, and that he has made no proper defence against my charge of deliberate misrepresentation. The document from which he misquoted my evidence was printed for private circulation only, and should not, according to the etiquette of the press, have been noticed by Mr. Doyle at all. I possess a copy of this paper, and I again invite Mr. Doyle to substantiate his quotation, or admit his error. So far, I have been treated with abuse in anonymous letters, which I have good reason to believe, are his own composition, or in text that makes no wonder how long the cheapest mechanical paper in England could run, if it treated its subscribers to such reading. I am accused of advertising myself by a man who published his *own* portrait in his *own* journal with his *own* account of his *own* life ; and my authorship is condemned by the editor who, a little over a year ago, honoured my work with two successive commendatory articles. Which opinion is the true one ? I have impugned Mr. Doyle's criticism, but I am half inclined to withdraw what I said about his courtesy—*it is such a little one.* If he has not the manliness to own up when he is wrong, he should, at least, relinquish the position he has assumed of representative of the engineering profession in India—or, indeed, any where.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.

Bombay, July 27.

10th July, 1894.

The Editor of *Indian Engineering*, Calcutta.

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, page 10, there is a letter over the signature of Ex-Engineer, entitled "Mr. Wallace's Grievance."

Will you be good enough to send me, by return of post, the name and address of the writer of the above letter ?—Yours very truly,

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.

10th July, 1894.

Mr. Pat Doyle Grievance.

To the Editor of *Indian Engineering.*

Sir,—As our ideas differ regarding a man's right of reply when attacked in any journal, let me remind you that the rule among all respectable journals is to give prompt attention to any reasonable protest against any criticism whatever.

You have made statements about me, which I have declared to be untrue, and when I protested you failed to give that prompt publicity to my letter, to which I was entitled. I, therefore, took the most natural course, and published my opinion of you through other papers.

You shoot me without warning from behind your editorial hedge, and then depart for the country without leaving me your address and without putting a competent representative in your place.

Had your agent written me promptly asking for delay on account of your absence I should have waited a few days longer.

His silence justified my action. You have neither made good the statement at which I took offence, nor apologised for your error, and your explanation of the delay in publishing my letter does not excuse you.

I am prepared to apologise fully to you if you can justify your statements. Meanwhile, fight your own battle, and do not drag in anonymous correspondents, and, lastly, be good enough to recognise my right to the prompt publication of this letter in your next issue.—Yours very truly,

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Looking at the public discussion conducted in the local dailies, regarding the shape, which the memorial to the late Mr. Justice Telang should take, one cannot help admiring the various schemes suggested by the several correspondents. There is, probably, no objection to any shape of memorial, be it sectional or otherwise, whose benefit accrues to Mr. Telang's fellow-countrymen. An universality of benefit has only to be approached, but is not easily attained. If the need itself be sectional, there would appear no reason why it should not be supplied. None has yet advanced anything to indicate that the residential quarters of students of the Elphinstone College have no connection with education in Bombay. That proposal would appear to be quite formally placed before the late meeting of the committee. It received its force from a suggestion originally made at the public meeting, which called forth subscriptions from the benevolent public. The ostensible public object, for which the subscribers came liberally forward to connect Mr. Telang's memory, would not be fulfilled, if the committee should now swerve very far from it. It is rather difficult to determine as to what particular need should have a precedence of others. When situated in this category, the public ought to be satisfied with the claim of a priority of suggestion, if it may be deemed pregnant with public good. Your correspondent has offered a suggestion in favour of an organisation of a high school for Hindu young women, which is not less sectional in character. It merely represents a need that exists. In doing so he has omitted from consideration the claims of the literary and scientific society to a fund for improving and possibly re-organising its Mahratti and English schools, to which many Hindu girls have access. A separate institution of the kind, contemplated by your correspondent, is not expected to thrive so well among the Hindus, as one would wish, or the outlay would demand. While on this subject it would only be deemed desirable to cause a distribution of the memorial fund to the society and the Alexandra Institution. The former being the more needy should have a larger share conferred upon it. The scheme, if it be so modified, would be less sectional and less objectionable on the ground of its utility. The addition of classes and scholarships will have then to be styled as "Telang's Classes" and "Telang's Scholarships."—Yours, &c.,

July 30. P.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 24, as compared with the statement of July 17, 1894 :—

Liabilities.	July 17. Rs.	A.	P.	July 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,30,81,879	7	5	2,33,46,107	0	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,13,5 ,444	6	7	4,05,39,895	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,31,597	9	8	3,47,594	15	11
Sundries	20,88,735	15	3	20,10,985	15	5
Rs.	9,31,02,567	6	11	9,23,44,573	0	6
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	74,46,831	0	0	86,95,809	6	0
Other authorised Invtms.	64,00,901	0	0	64,64,036	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,89,029	9	9	1,00,86,602	14	2
Credits on do.	96,61,982	1	8	1,03,21,367	14	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,12,06,701	4	8	2,03,16,744	4	10
Balances with other Banks	2,54,705	13	0	5,17,477	13	2
Bullion	1,109	11	7	1,139	1	5
Dead Stock	12,92,622	4	5	12,94,135	2	7
Stamps	9,072	3	9	9,610	6	9
Sundries	14,93,568	15	2	15,06,842	4	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,42,76,278	11	11	1,29,02,894	6	6
Do. at Branches	2,00,89,764	11	0	2,02,27,841	12	3
Rs.	9,31,02,567	6	11	9,23,44,573	0	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 24, 1894 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,26,657	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,62,429	Dec.
Other Deposits	8,10,549	do.
Post Bills	1,33,922	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	13,12,113	Inc.
Loans	8,82,498	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	6,59,388	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,89,957	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	13,73,395	do.
Do. at Branches	1,38,077	Inc.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE TRAVELLERS NO LONGER MISSING.

Almost immediately after my former letter to you, writes the Leh correspondent of the *Pioneer* on July 9, a rumour spread in Leh that the two missing Englishmen had arrived safely in Nubra. The rumour was established on the following day by the arrival of the gentlemen in question. They have met with adventures happily rare enough in these regions, which are, after all, a very civilised part of the world.

After shooting in various parts of Kashgaria, the travellers had left Yarkand in March and spent April on the Tagdumbash Pamir. From there they moved down by a new route along the Yarkand Daria towards Shahidulla. Having secured four Baltis as guides, the whole caravan halted at a place on the Yarkand Daria a few days' march from Shahidulla. Two Ladaki servants volunteered to accompany them, and after depositing some provisions under a heap of stones, the party separated. The main body of the caravan was to remain in camp for five days, before proceeding to Leh by the ordinary route. That they did so, and that they found the road very bad, was mentioned in a previous letter. The other party of six persons started off on May 15th for the Mustagh Pass. The distance to Skardo was estimated at eight days' journey, but in order to provide for contingencies provisions for 12 days were taken. All the luggage was divided, the Englishmen also each shouldering a load. In spite of an execrable road all went well ; and as each day's march reduced the number of marches to be accomplished, superfluous provisions were deposited under stones. After two days on the ice, one of the Baltis said he was ill, and was allowed to return with a sufficient supply of food. He managed, however, to take along with him considerably more than his share. On the following day the top of the pass appeared to have been reached and the remaining three Baltis proposed to go on for a bit in order to find the best path. They went, but never returned ! They had simply bolted, carrying with them nearly all the remaining provisions. The question now confronting the four remaining travellers was, whether they had really gained the top of the Mustagh Pass or not. If they had, their best plan would evidently be to push on to Baltistan. On the other hand, if they were not on the real watershed, further advance would only take them further away from known country and the deposits of provisions, so that they stood a fair chance of wandering about until they dropped from exhaustion. This consideration induced them to return on their own tracks. But their hopes of finding their provisions were disappointed ; the "sick" Balti had carefully carried them off,—a full load, in spite of his "feeble" condition. Though the Englishmen found the carcass of a wild ass shot on the way up, to be too high even for starving men ; the Ladakis managed to eat some of it, thus economising other provisions. The small deposit of flour at the camp on the Yarkand river was fortunately intact, and with this they found that they could allow themselves a cup of flour and half a tin of soup per diem. On this slender store they started for Kugiar. Nobody knew anything about the road, and their only hope was to steer due north by the compass. After several long and fatiguing matches they, by uncommon good luck, fell in with two men, who were able to put them on to the right road. By equal good luck a closed room in a deserted fort, the door of which they forced open, contained some rice. But for this the party would probably never have succeeded in reaching Kugiar. As it was, they were absolutely destitute when they arrived there. Tent, bedding and cooking things had been one after another thrown away. In Kugiar they were able in some degree to supply deficiencies, and on their arrival in Leh, which they finally reached by the ordinary route, none of the party seemed any the worse for their adventures. It deserves mention that the sick Balti was captured on the road to Kugiar, and with marvellous generosity his shamefully treated masters sent him off with part of their precious flour to succour the other three absconding guides. This is quite in accordance with the behaviour of the gentlemen, whose generosity and kindness their Ladaki servants cannot praise sufficiently. It is somewhat comforting to reflect that the Balti scoundrels will probably suffer the just punishment for their misdeeds. They are known in Yarkand and at Skardo, and therefore stand a small chance of escaping the authorities, who will, it is to be hoped, give them ample opportunity of reflecting in retirement upon the fact that they might do a wiser thing than desert two English travellers on the summit of a nasty pass.

During the past week the very hot weather has caused rapid melting of the snow on the hills. The trade routes can now be said to be open, as far as snow is concerned, and several caravans are already *en route* towards Leh and Yarkand. The rapid melting of the snow has, however, caused a great rise of the streams every night. The bridges over the Indus are as yet intact, but minor bridges have been carried away in great numbers. A small bridge below Leh has been rebuilt three times, only to be carried away the following night. More serious is the destruction of the bridges in the gorge below Lamaguru, which will be known to many of your readers. The road is temporarily broken and the daks are delayed in arrival. In the absence of the British Commissoner repairs are being executed by the Kashmir Wazir, who is fortunately an energetic man. He is said to be making things "hum" at Lamaguru and Khalsi, if such an expression can be used of any efforts to inspire reasonable activity into the Ladaki, who are just about as responsive to external influence as the hills amongst which they live.

Lady visitors to Ladak seem to be becoming a regular feature. One lady has been here this year, and has gone on to Rupshu, *en route* for Simla. Several of the earliest visitors have already passed through Leh on their way down to civilisation. Sport seems to have been fairly good, and I have seen some first class heads of ovis ammon. No yaks have been shot so far.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The seventh renewal of the eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovs., the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes, for then three and four-year-olds ; three years old to carry 8st. 5lbs. ; four, 9st. 6lbs. ; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. ; any winner of a weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs., of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, or any weight for age or weight for sex race value 4,000 sovs., 10lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes course (about one mile and a quarter) 218 subs., 61 of whom pay 10 sovs. each. Closed July 28th, 1891. Entrance, if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1894, 115 sovs.

Mr H McCalmont's b c Isinglass, by Isonomy—Deadlock. 4 years, 10st 2lbs, T Loates 1
The Earl of Rosebery's b c Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata, 3 years, 8st 4lbs, J Watts 2
Mr C D Rose's b c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent. 4 years, 9st 13lbs, R Nightingall 3

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt Newmarket.) Betting : 5 to 4 on Isinglass, 13 to 8 against Ladas. Won by a length ; seven ran.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovs ; the second to receive 130 sovs., and the third 70 sovs. from the stakes ; by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and 5 only if declared by Tuesday next ; a handicap ; winners after June 28th at noon, of any two races or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value 5lbs., of a handicap value 200 sovs. or of any race value 300 7lbs., of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 12lbs. extra. Cup course, one mile and three furlongs. (26 subs.)

Mr F Alexander's b c Son of a Gun, by Petronel—Ithona, 4 years, 7st 3lbs, W Bradford 1
Mr J H Houldsworth's bl c Bushey Park, by Hampton—Sunshine, 5 years, 7st 11lbs, G Barrett 2
Mr P Buchanan's b h Newcourt, by Highborn—Orange Blossom, 6 years, 9st, R W Colling 3

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.(Betting : 9 to 2 against Son of a Gun. Won easily by two lengths ; nine ran.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's Plate (handicap) of 500 sovs. ; winners of any race (selling races excepted) after July 5, at 0-30 p.m., 6lbs. ; of two or any handicap value 200 sovs., 8lbs. ; of two handicaps value 200 sovs. or one of 400 or any weight for age or weight for sex race value 500 sovs., 12lbs. extra ; the second to receive 25 sovs. ; entrance 3 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next, or 10 sovs. in addition if left in. The Straight Mile. (24 subs.)

Mr W Low's br f Profit by Wisdom—Bcoty, 4yrs, 6st 11lb. H Toon 1
Mr Dougall's b f Lady Halle by Muncaster — Madame Neruda, 4yrs, 7st 2lbs. F Allsopp 2
Mr T Cannon's b f Princess Helena by Melanion — My Queen, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs. Kempton Cannon 4

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants). Betting, 3 to 1 against Profit. Won by twelve lengths ; seven ran.—"Asian."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Jews, as is well known, claim to be a pure race, or, at all events, the purest of existing races; but a visit to what used to be Petticoat-lane at Pass over time, when the market is full, and even on ordinary Sundays, will soon convince the observed who has had his eyes opened anthropologically that the Jews are quite as great a mixture of different races as the English, French, German, and every other modern nation who until recently had thought themselves tolerably pure, and still speak or write as though they were so. The question, however, does not rest on superficial observation, as more than one anthropologist has studied it, and especially Herr Felix von Lyschan of Berlin. The entire Semitic race is usually held to include Babylonians, Assyrians, Hebrews, South Arabian Sabeans, Phœnicians, Aramæans, Abyssinians, and the Bedaween of Northern Arabia and Mesopotamia. Yet, according to Herr Lyschan, these peoples, who all speak Semitic tongues, are very diverse in their physical characteristics. Only the Bedaween, who speak a very archaic form of the Semitic languages, appear to be tolerably pure in race; and their type now is similar to that depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments, while their skulls are like those of the ancient Phœnicians.

They are long heads, of dark complexion, and with short, straight noses, and Dr. Lyschan considers them the true Semites. The broad heads, with large hooked noses, the popular Jewish type belong in reality to another race, which is spread over Asia Minor, including North Syria, and extends to Turkey and Greece. The North Syrians and Armenians of to-day are chiefly of this race, which Dr. Lyschan identifies with the ancient Hittites. The fair Jews represent the ancient Amorites, or Sons of Anak, a tall, fair, blue-eyed people which some think were the same as the Tomchu, or "people from the North" of Egyptian monuments, and who are also found in North-Western Africa. Other anthropologists have recognised two or three other racial elements among the "chosen people," and when we remember their long stay in Egypt and Babylon, as well as their relations with the Jebusites, from whom they captured Jerusalem, we can well believe that the Jews, in spite of certain customs and ideas, are a very composite people. It is perhaps worthy of remark that Lord Beaconsfield took after Lyschans true Semitic type rather than the Hittite or Amorite types, and so do his portraits of Besso the Jew, Eva, and Amalek, the Bedaween Sheikh in "Tancred."

Professor Dolbear, the well-known American electrician, has recently drawn attention to the possibilities of electric photography. It has been proved, by the researches of the late Heinrich Hertz, that the ether waves of light are similar to the ether waves of electro-magnetism except in the matter of size, the former being the smaller of the two. There is, therefore, a possibility of taking photographs of object by electro-magnetic waves in place of light. Some advances have already been made in this direction. For instance, if we lay a coin, say a florin, on a plate of glass, and let a few sparks from an electric machine fall on it, then remove the coin, we shall not see any change in the glass. If, however, we breathe on its surface, we shall see an image of the coin, which is engraved there, for it will not rub off very easily. If, instead of plain glass, we use a photographic plate, we shall get a photograph of the coin. It is not even necessary to let the sparks fall on the coin; they may simply pass between metal points in its neighbourhood, and the coin and plate may actually be in the dark.

In a recent "turnover" suggesting the establishment of voice museums, national or municipal, and in connection with colleges and other corporations, we pointed out that the voice is not only an indication of character like the face, but that different peoples and races had characteristic voices, which should be studied by the anthropologist. It is interesting to find that Mr. Melville Bell, father of Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, confirms our view, and regards the tones of speech as worthy of scientific investigation. A foreigner can be recognised by these "tones," which we usually call "accents," although it is often more the tone, or tune, of his voice than his accent that we mean. All national speech, he says, has its characteristic tune, and this is noticeable in dialects of the same language, especially those with which we are unfamiliar. As a rule, we are ignorant of our own "tune," a fact noticeable in the Cockney tourist, who finds that Scotch folk "sing" in their talk, but never dreams that he also "sings" (rather unmelodiously, it is true), to Scotch ears. Mr. Bell's paper on the subject was read before the Modern Language Association of America, and will certainly help to show the scientific importance of the phonograph museums whose establishment we advocated.

The French Museum of Natural History has a prize, in the shape of an Apteryx, that rarest of Australasian birds. Great care was taken of it, as it was feared the climate and foreign surroundings might kill it. The room it occupied was warmed artificially, and its food was specially prepared; but after a time, it disappeared, and could not be found in the whole Jardin des Plantes. Months passed, and in March last a dog discovered it in a ventilating hole of a row of new buildings. It had spent the winter in a cellar of these houses, living on what it could pick up, and was in excellent condition.

According to Dr. D. W. Robinson, the "sunland of Dakota," U.S., is an excellent health resort. It lies in the upper basin of the Missouri, west of the Divide. The winters are short, dry, and sunny. Very cold days are only occasional, and do not stop out-door pursuits. But the changes are sometimes sudden, though destructive storms are rare. Spring is early, summer warm but rarely oppressive, and autumn is the most delightful season of the year. The district lies high, the soil is dry and porous, the water is fine, the population scanty, and serious diseases are not numerous. Hunting and field sports are the principal means of diversion. The soil is good and cheap.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, who has explored the cave dwellings of the Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, in the series of papers on the subject which he has begun in "Scribner," classifies the cave dwellers as Pimas, Tarahumaris, Huarogios, and Tepehuanes, the Tarahumaris being most attached to this mode of life, and the Tepehuanes least. They are all related to each other linguistically, but differ more or less in character and customs. Dr. Lumholtz does not think them related to the ancient cliff dwellers of Northern Mexico and the south-west of the United States. For one thing they are not communists, like the cliffmen, only one family occupying one cave, and they are not sociable. The Tarahumaris are the most interesting of these tribes; they are very intelligent, but backward in the arts, their pottery being crude. The cliffe dwellers, on the other hand, attained at one time a considerable pitch of civilisation as shown by their relics. In short, the cave dweller is a troglodyte.

An electrical device for tapping iron to detect flaws has proved successful. It consists of a sensitive microphone in connection with a telephone, and a pneumatic hammer which taps the iron all over. The observer listens in the telephone, and recognises a flaw by the sound of the taps. To do so as well as possible he is out of reach of the direct sound of the taps through the air, and only hears them in the telephone. The idea of this invention is far from novel, but in the apparatus it is well worked out.

Bacteria are now cultivated and used for butter-making in America. According to a bulletin of the Stores Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut, the cream is ripened by the bacteria, which are artificially cultivated and the fine aroma of high priced butter is thus produced. The bacteria decompose the cream and generate the characteristic odour and flavours of good butter. The best varieties of bacteria for this purpose are now sold to dairies and creameries in the States.

A method of drawing designs on glass with an aluminium pencil has been brought out in France. This metal, like cobalt and some others, has the property of leaving a metallic trace, like that of a lead pencil, on glass quite free from grease and the trace is so adherent as to be practically permanent if not removed by hydrochloric acid. The pencil employed has a rotary point, which is found to make the metal adhere better than a fixed point as in the ordinary pencil.

The Italian monument to Columbus has taken the praiseworthy form of a collection of all the contemporaneous documents relating to him, with essays by learned men of every land on the disputed points of his career. The result is to be fourteen splendid volumes, the first two of which contain all his known writings and autographs. The other volumes are, it will be, taken up with the birth, family, and life of Columbus. Genoa is pronounced his birthplace, and his son Fernando is all but proved to have been legitimate. As to portraits, the small panel possessed by Dr. Alessandro de Orchi of Como is admitted to be the only one having any pretension to authenticity, the others of this type being copies or imitations. Diplomatic correspondence with regard to Columbus, monographs on his precursors and successors, as well as a bibliography of works relating to him form part of the undertakings.

The expedition to bring home Lieutenant Peary, the American Arctic explorer, has left for St. John's, Newfoundland, in the steamer Portia, of Brooklyn, and will be transferred to the Falcon, the steamer which carried Peary to the north last summer. The Falcon will call at Godhaven, Greenland and Bowdoin Bay, Inglefield Gulf, where Peary wintered, and there examine the Baffin's shore of Ellesmere Land for traces of Bjorling and Kallstenius, the missing Swedish naturalists. After that the Falcon will pick up Peary and his party, and return to Philadelphia, where she is expected about September 25.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
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HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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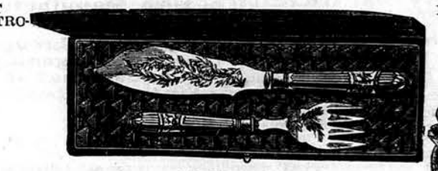
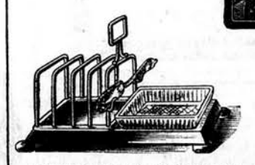
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.


ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.


BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.

ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

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PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
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PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
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IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
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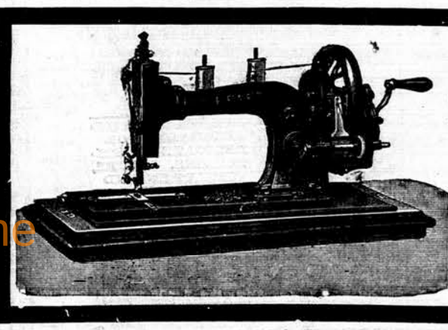
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

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"We have examined the samples brought"
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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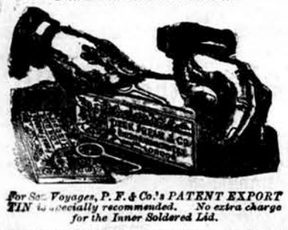

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

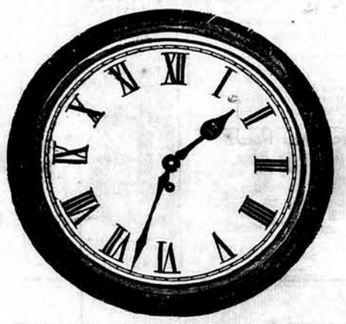
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

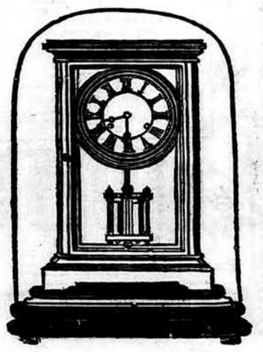
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

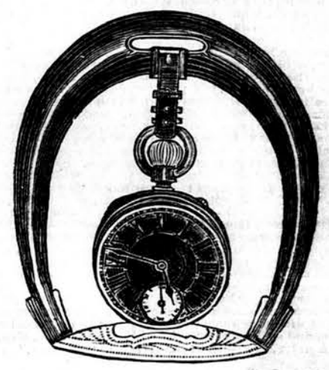


The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

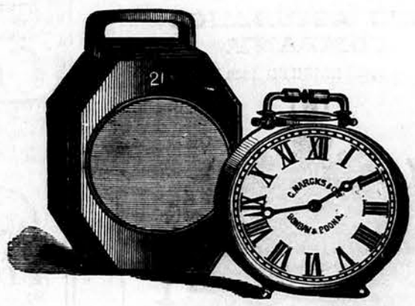
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

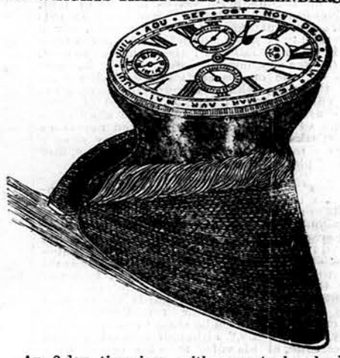
American octagonal 8-day clock. 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.



An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a houre's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

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CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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The Best and Purest COCOA

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
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Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
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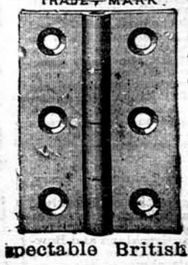
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